

USERS' GUIDE FOR THE PUBLIC USE TAPES

**APRIL 1980** 

NOTE: On July 21, 1981, as a result of a review of the Census Bureau disclosure policy, additional geographic detail on the location of many NPTS households was provided to the Federal Highway Administration.

This added data has been incorporated into the public use tape and has resulted in the following change: User's Guide page 72, Appendix C. 1977 NPTS Record Layout and Documentation - SEGMENT #1: Household Record, P-2. Field 24-27 SMSA Code has been changed. The new record layout should read:

Field 24-26 SMSA Code See list attached to back cover.

Field 27\* Census Region Code

(Blank, 1, 2, 3, 4)

1 - Northeast

2 - North Central

3 - South

4 - West

Blank - Region not disclosed

)

1

<sup>\*</sup> Field 27 was previously included in the SMSA Codes and was always zero, therefore, having no significance.

# Attachment 1

SMSA	Code
Akron	830
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	024
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	016
Atlanta	052
Baltimore	072
Birmingham	100
Boston	112
Chicago	160
Cincinnati	164
Cleveland	168
Dallas	192
Dayton	200
Detroit	216
Flint	264
Fresno	284
Grand Rapids	300
Hartford	328
Houston	336
Indianapolis	348
Jersey City	364
Kansas City	376
Lansing	404
New York	560
Philadelphia	616
Pittsburg	628
Portland	644

SMSA	Code
Rochester	684
St. Louis	704
San Bernadino-Riverside-Ontario	728
San Diego	732
Syracuse	816
Toledo	840
Washington, D.C.	884
Youngstown-Warren	932
Region	Code
Northeast	1
North Central	2
South	3
West	4

F	i	e	1	đ

Location	Length	Item Description	Value Range and Codes
24-26	3	SMSA Code	See list attached to back page
27	1	Census Region	(Blank, 1, 2, 3, 4) 1 - Northeast
			2 - North Central 3 - South 4 - West Blank - Region not disclosed

1977 Nationwide Personal Transportation Study Users' Guide for Public Use Tapes

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# CONTENTS

	rage
I.	Introduction 3
	Sponsorship 3
	Purpose 3
	Scope 4
	Sample Design and Survey Methodology 4
	Data Processing 6
	Special Tabulations 6
II.	1977 NPTS Questionnaire
	NTS-2 7
	NTS-2A 9
	Editing Procedures 12
III.	1977 NPTS Record Layout and Documentation
IV.	Weighting Specifications for Data from the 1977 NPTS
	Introduction
	Definitions of the Key Terms used in the
	Estimating Procedure
	Travel Day Estimating Procedures
	Travel Period Estimating Procedures
v.	Comparison of 1977 NPTS with the 1969 NPTS
	Expanded Scope of the 1977 NPTS
	Recodings and Triplinking Procedures 33

# APPENDICES

	t <b>a</b> &
Α.	Glossary of Terms Used in NPTS
В.	1977 NPTS Questionnaire
	NTS-2: Detailed Personal Interview (Sections I-VI). 49
	NTS-2A: Detailed Personal Interview (Section VII) 68
c.	1977 NPTS Record Layout and Dcoumentation
D.	Occupational Classification System-Occupation Codes 123
E.	Industrial Classification System-Industry Codes 130
F.	NPTS Public Use Tape Request
	TABLES
1.	Travel Day Time Inflation Factors
2.	P <sub>i</sub> Factors to be applied to W <sub>o</sub> Household Travel Period Trip Weights
3.	Travel Period Time Inflation Factors 26
4.	Estimates of Selected Control Totals for Variables from the 1977 NPTS
5.	Statistical Formulae to Produce Estimates of Trips (Vehicles/Person), Miles of Travel (Vehicle/Person) and Characteristics (Household/Person) for Different Time Periods
6.	Recode and Triplinking Rules to Change 1977 NPTS Trip Purpose Codes to 1969 NPTS Trip Purpose Codes 36
7	1077_1060 NDTS Trin Purnoses and Codes

#### I. Introduction

This guide presents information on the 1977 Nationwide Personal Transportation Study (NPTS). The 1977 NPTS was designed to update the earlier study done in 1969 to provide comprehensive data on travel and transportation patterns in the United States. This guide describes the background, scope and purpose of the study; provides information on the sampling methods, and collection and processing procedures; describes the NPTS estimating procedures used to create weighted data and includes documentation of each of the eight tape files made available on the public use tape. In addition, recoding and triplinking procedures for use in recoding of the 1977 NPTS trip purposes for comparability with the 1969 trip purposes and for preparing data summaries for the two periods are also included. A Glossary of Technical Terms (Appendix A) defines concepts and/or terms used in the documentation. Copies of the questionnaire and an order form with description and price of the public use tapes are also found in the Appendix. Standard errors of estimates and measures of sampling variability calculated from data collected for this Study will be available in early Summer 1980.

## Sponsorship

The 1977 NPTS was conducted by the Bureau of the Census under the sponsorship of the Department of Transportation (DOT) as part of the expanded scope of the National Travel Program. The National Travel Program is part of the Census of Transportation, which is conducted every five years by the Bureau of the Census and includes the National Travel Survey (NTS). In 1977, the National Travel Program also included the 1977 NPTS and provided profiles of the volume and characteristics of travel by the civilian population.

#### Purpose

The purpose of the 1977 NPTS was to address the full range of trips and travel in the United States, along with the related social and economic characteristics of the tripmaker.

The 1977 NPTS was designed to collect information on all trips taken during a designated 24-hour period and some additional detail on trips and of 75 miles-or-more during the preceding 14-day period. The 1977 NPTS collected information on the use and availability of public transportation facilities, types of motorized vehicles available to the household, characteristics of the trips taken, including mode, purpose, miles traveled, time required and persons on the trip. The additional information obtained for trips of 75 miles-or-more included stops during the trip and uses of additional modes of transportation. One of the most unique features of the 1977 NPTS was the attempt to estimate the amount of travel in urban and rural areas by the use of mapping during the home interview. (See discussion of the NPTS Questionnaire, NTS-2a; Section VII - Mapping of Private Motor Vehicle Trips.)

#### Scope

The 1977 NPTS is similar to but more comprehensive than the 1969 NPTS. The scope of the 1977 NPTS was expanded from the 1969 NPTS to include the following:

- 1. Detailed trip purpose information for 21 trip purposes. Among the trip purposes added in 1977 were conventions, sightseeing, entertainment, recreation (participant), overnight lodging, social, return home, change of vehicle without change of mode, change means of transportation and pickup or leave off passengers.
- 2. Detailed motorized vehicle information for each motorized vehicle owned or available for use by members of the household. This includes type of vehicle, model year, make and model, the presence/absence of air conditioning, number of cylinders, etc. See NPTS Questionnaire NTS-2; Section I Motorized Vehicle Record. In addition, where available, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) personnel added the following information for each vehicle to the Public Use Tape (Segment 3): curb weight, shipping weight, inertia weight, import code, city miles per gallon (mpg), highway mpg, and combined mpg.
- 3. Detailed trips and travel information for persons who drive as an essential part of their job. See NPTS Questionnaire, NTS-2; Section IV Driver Information.
- 4. Long trip information including stops made enroute to the destination for trips of 75 miles-or-more (one way) that ended during a designated 14-day travel period. Thus, trips and travel information in the 1977 NPTS was collected for a 15-day period: the travel day for all travel regardless of trip length, and the 14 days immediately preceding the travel day for trips of 75 miles-and-longer only.
- 5. Identification of the urban/rural split of travel for all trips made by private motorized vehicles. This was accomplished by the use of maps which identified the urban boundary for each geographical area in the sample. The respondent was asked to trace on the map all private motor vehicle trips made on the travel day or during the 14-day travel period. The information obtained from the mapping was later used to estimate the urban/rural split of travel.

#### Sample Design

The 1977 NPTS was based on a national probability sample of 24,466 households selected from each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia and representing the total civilian noninstitutional population of the United States. Of the 24,466 households, 3,433 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. Some 3,084 households were not interviewed because the occupants were not at home after repeated calls, refused to participate in the survey, or were unavailable for some other reason.

All of the sample units consisted of households that had previously been interviewed for the Current Population Survey (CPS). The CPS is a stratified multistage cluster sample. In the first stage, the United States was divided into 1,030 primary sampling units (PSU's) consisting of counties, groups of counties, or independent cities, which were grouped into 376 strata. Among these strata, 156 consisted of a single PSU, designated as self-representing (SR) areas, and generally contained the larger metropolitan areas. The remaining 220, contained one or more PSU's that are relatively homogeneous according to socio-economic characteristics. From each stratum, a single PSU was selected for the sample with a probability proportionate to its 1970 census population. These PSU's are referred to as non-self representing (NSR). The CPS portion of the NPTS was selected from these 376 PSU's (156 SR and 220 NSR).

#### Survey Methodology

As indicated previously, the 1977 NPTS was conducted as part of the expanded scope of the National Travel Program which also included the National Travel Survey (NTS). The NTS/NPTS included a common sample of 13,365 households interviewed from April-November 1977 and January 1978; these households are hereafter referred to as the basic sample, and were interviewed four times for NTS data and once for NPTS data. An additional 4,584 addresses, hereafter referred to as the supplemental sample, were divided into three equal parts and were interviewed in December 1977, February 1978 and March 1978. This arrangement spread the total NPTS data collection over a 12-month period from April 1977-March 1978, with approximately 1500 households to be interviewed each month.

The households within each monthly each monthly sample were divided into 14 equal parts, with each part assigned to one of the first 14 days of the interview month. The assigned day will be referred to as the designated travel day.

Interviewing Procedures—Interviewing was accomplished primarily by personal visit with the household. A letter informing each household about the 1977 NPTS was sent prior to the interviewer's visit to the household. Interviewers were instructed to contact the household the day following the travel day to complete the household interview; if this was not possible all interviews for the household were to be completed within 4 days of the travel day to minimize recall problems. All household members, 14 years of age-and-older were interviewed only once and asked to report all trips taken during a 24-hour period, as well as trips of 75 miles-and-longer during the 14-day period immediately preceding the travel day. A knowledgeable adult household member was asked to report all trips (excluding bicycling and walking trips) taken by household members between the ages of 5-13 years.

<u>Data Collection</u>—Data collection was conducted by the Census Bureau's permanent professional field staff, located in 12 Regional Offices throughout the United States. Interviewers, where possible, were selected from the current surveys interviewing staff.

Each staff member was thoroughly trained prior to beginning work on the survey. Interviewers received about three days of classroom training plus self-training materials. Additional home study materials and classroom training were planned throughout the interviewing period. Formal training was supplemented by on-the-job training sufficient to insure job performance at the level of established standards. Quality control measures, such as editing returns, observing interviews and reinterviewing selected sample households were employed throughout the survey.

#### Data Processing

The major steps performed by the Bureau of the Census for the 1977 NPTS included clerical editing and coding of the NTS-2 Questionnaire, (Sections I-VI); (the NTS-2A (Section VII) was edited and coded by the FHWA DOT personnel); full transcription of the data to magnetic tapes; computer edit of the data to ensure completeness and consistency; calculation of the weighting factors for each household; and computation of variance and calculation of statistical reliability of the data. The FHWA tabulated the data upon receipt of the edited, weighted data tapes from the Bureau of the Census.

As indicated above, the NTS-2A (Section VII) clerical editing and coding was done by the FHWA DOT personnel. For a complete description of these procedures see Chapter II. NPTS Questionnaire - NTS-2A: Section VII: Mapping of Private Motor Vehicle Trips.

#### Special Tabulations

There are some applications that require the use of data items on the Census base file such as those related to place of residence of individual respondents, that cannot be included on the public use tape without possible disclosure of the individual respondents. If disclosure can be avoided, the Bureau of the Census will undertake special tabulations in accordance with its policy that "Special tabulations or transcriptions of data in the files of the Bureau of the Census will be undertaken on a cost basis, insofar as Bureau facilities are available. Those requesting special tabulations should understand that the data are based on surveys paid for by public funds and, therefore, are public property. The purpose for which such tabulations are obtained must not be contrary to the public interest, or be used to give unfair commercial or other advantage to any person or group."

Requests for special tabulations should be addressed to: Chief, Demographic Surveys Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

## II. 1977 NPTS Questionnaire

The NPTS questionnaire consists of two parts: the NTS-2: Detailed Personal Interview (Sections I-VI) and the NTS-2A: Detailed Personal Interview (Section VII: Mapping of Private Motor Vehicle Trips). Copies of the NTS-2 and the NTS-2A are included in Appendix B to aid the user.

A brief description of the main sections of the NTS-2 and the NTS-2A follows.

#### NTS-2

Cover Page—Provides demographic data for each member of the household, including birthdate, age, marital status, sex, race, origin or descent, education, armed forces status, as well as family income during the past 12 months.

Section I: Motorized Vehicle Record—Provides information about the number and kind of licensed motorized vehicles owned or available for use by members of the household. Characteristics of each vehicle including model year, make and model, number of cylinders, presence of accessories such as air-conditioning and automatic transmission, vehicle ownership, date of purchase, whether purchased new or used, and whether used to go to work were obtained. The mileage the vehicle was driven during the past 12 months (or from date of purchase, if less than 12 months) is also included, as well as the estimated monthly expense for gasoline for all vehicles available for use by the household.

Section II: Availability of Public Transportation—Includes information about the proximity of the household to public transportation such as bus, train, streetcar, subway rail, and highway facilities, such as freeway, or expressway.

Section III: Occupation and Travel to Work--Identifies household members 16 years of age-and-older who were employed, unemployed or retired. For those who were employed and did not work at home, information is obtained about their home-to-work trip, mode of transportation, carpooling, distance to work and time required to travel to place of work. Respondents were asked about changes in the mode of transportation used for the journey to work during the past 12 months and the reasons motivating the change.

Section IV: Driver Information -- This section collects the average number of miles driven in the last 12 months by persons who are licensed drivers and the estimated number of miles driven by persons who drive as an essential part of their job. The NTS-2 questionnaire used from April-December 1977 was set up to obtain travel characteristics of workers involved in traveling as part of their regular work. such as bus drivers, truck drivers, cab drivers, etc. However, an error in the screening questions used by the interviewers to determine which questions should be asked, where there was an option, was dis-As a result, much of the work-related stop information made by these drivers was not obtained for the first 3 quarters, from April-December 1977. The questionnaire was subsequently revised, and beginning with the January 1978 survey month (or the 4th quarter), information was obtained as to the number of work-related stops made by the drivers during their working hours on travel day and the distance traveled between stops. In addition, since many of these workers spend their working day driving to a variety of destinations. to be asked for a detailed description of all these trips, in terms of urban/rural mileages, would be burdensome and annoying. Therefore, to obtain an estimate of urban/rural mileages, it was decided that workers who drove a private motor vehicle and made 4 stops or less. would be asked to trace their trips; those who made more than 4 stops were asked to estimate the percent of urban/rural travel.

Section V: Travel Day--Includes information about all travel (regardless of trip length) on the designated travel day. Information about the trip length, time and purpose of trip, number of persons on the trip, means of transportation used, use of parking facilities, and reasons for use or non-use of public transportation was collected from each person 14 years and older; information about trips (excluding walking and bicycling) made by persons from 5-13 years of age was asked of an adult household member. For the purposes of this section, a trip is defined as "any travel from one place to another by private motor vehicle, public transportation, bicycling, or walking," that ended on the designated travel day.

Section VI: 14-Day Travel Period--This section was designed to obtain information about trips of 75 miles-or-more (one-way distance) that ended during the designated 14-day travel period. For the purposes of this section, a trip is defined as "one-way travel to a destination (the farthest point of travel) which is located at a distance of 75 miles or more from the starting point". In Part A, information was obtained about the trip length, purpose and time of trip, means of transportation used, type of lodging stayed in, and number of persons on trip. In Part B, similar information was obtained about stops that were made enroute to the destination.

#### NTS-2A

Section VII: Mapping of Private Motor Vehicle Trips--This section was designed to obtain information on the distribution of travel performed by the tripmaker in a private motor vehicle so that the urban/rural split of travel could be determined. Specifically, an NTS-2A was completed by the interviewer for each household where one or more members made a trip by private motor vehicle either on the designated travel day (Segment 5, Columns 87-89, codes 001-007), or during the 14-day travel period (Segment 6, Columns 135-137, codes 001-007).

A map of the area in which the household was located and on which the urban/rural boundary was marked, was used to determine the route of travel for each trip and the total distance traveled. Based on the route information given by the respondent, the interviewer determined whether the trip was on the map and wholly within an all urban or all rural area, was on the map and crossed the urban/rural boundary marked on the map, was partially off the map, or was entirely off the map. The interviewer then assigned a trip code to each trip based on the trip description as indicated below and took the required action:

Trip Code	Description	Action Required
1	Entire trip on map and wholly with- in an urban area.	No mapping required
2	Entire trip on map and wholly with- in a rural area.	No mapping required
3	Entire trip on map and crossed an urban/rural boundary marked on the map.	Mapping required
4	A portion of the trip was off the map	That portion of the trip that was on the map was traced. Where the trip went off the map, the respondent supplied the main routes followed to point of destination as well as cities and States passed through. The interviewer recorded this information in Columns 70e and 70f of the NTS-2A.

# Trip Code Description

5 Entire trip is off the map

# Action Required

None of the trip was mapped. All the information necessary to reconstruct this trip, from point of origin to destination, was completed by the interviewer from information obtained from tripmaker and entered in Columns 70e (main routes taken) and Column 70f (main cities and States passed through) of the NTS-2A.

If the trip code indicated that mapping was required (ie: code 3 and 4 trips), the respondent was asked to map the trip by tracing the route(s) taken. For trips that were partially (code 4 trips) or wholly (code 5 trips) off the map, the respondent supplied the main routes taken and main cities passed through; the interviewer entered this information in columns 70e and 70f of the NTS-2A respectively. In addition, for all trips, regardless of the trip code, the interviewer transcribed the trip distance information as supplied by the respondent from item 37 for travel day trips, and from items 61a or 61b for travel period trips. The NTS-2A was then sent to the FHWA (DOT) in Washington, D.C. for additional coding, analysis, and for estimating the urban/rural split of travel.

To determine the urban/rural split of travel, the following procedure was used by the FHWA personnel:

- 1. For code 1 and 2 trips, the respondent's trip mileage estimate was accepted for allocation purposes.
- 2. For code 3, 4, and 5 trips, the respondent's trip distance estimate was not used. Instead, for code 3 trips, the FHWA personnel carefully measured the distances from the routes traced on the map to obtain the urban-rural split of travel. For code 4 trips, the FHWA personnel traced and measured the distances for that portion of the trip that was on the map. Where the trip went off the map, the FHWA personnel reconstructed, traced and measured the distance for the remainder of the trip from the information supplied in Columns 70e and 70f on the NTS-2A. For code 5 trips, the FHWA personnel followed the same procedures as for that portion of code 4 trips that went off the map. The FHWA personnel then used all the trip data to obtain an estimate of mileage driven through each type of area.

Once the urban/rural split of travel was determined, the following additional information was added to the NTS-2A. (See Segment 5, Columns 175-207).

- Allocation of trip mileages to the rural and four urban population size-groups:

rural

urban - less than 50,000 urban - 50,000 - 199,999

urban - 200,000 - 999,999

urban - 1,000,000 and over

- Home-urban mileage for all trips coded 1, 3, 4, or 5 which originated, passed through and/or ended at the respondent's home-urban area
- Population size-group of the home-urban area
- Urban/rural distribution of the trip routes. Each trip was assigned one of the following codes based on the point of origin, areas passed through and destination of trip:

# Code Definition 1 urban-urban-urban 2 rural-rural-rural 3 urban-rural-urban 4 rural-urban-rural 5 urban-rural 6 rural-urban 9 unknown

- International boundaries crossed
  - 1. none crossed
  - 2. boundary crossed
  - 3. trip information incomplete, but limited information indicated an international boundary was not crossed
  - 4. trip information incomplete, but limited information indicated an international boundary was crossed.

## Editing Procedures

Editing of the NTS-2 data was done in four operations, which were performed in the order listed below. For each editing operation, a brief description of the edits performed and an example is provided. A more detailed discussion of certain types of edits, such as allocated data and edited values, as well as skip patterns, is also contained in this section.

## Description of Edits Performed -- The four editing operations were:

1. Range Check. Range limits were established for certain items. If the value of a response was not in the specified range, the response was either a) changed to a blank, or b) changed to fall within the range. (See discussion of edited values on pages 13 & 14).

Example - Changed to blank: If the number of days a week that a person drives as an essential part of his/her work (item 30d) exceeded 7, the response was changed to a blank.

Example - Changed to fall within range: If the time that a trip started (item 34) was given as 11:65, it was changed to 11:59.

2. Completeness and Consistency Edit. This series of edits was done to insure that a response was entered for 8 specific items, known as "must" items; these items could not be left blank or contain a "no answer" response. (See discussion of Allocated Data on pages 13 & 14. Also, certain responses for a household were checked against other responses for the same household to obtain internal consistency.

Example - "Must" item: If Armed Forces status (item 11) is blank and the person is older than 13, a response of "no" is entered.

Example - Internal consistency: If a household consists of 4 persons (item 5), but the number of household members excluding the respondent who were on a trip (item 36) is reported as 5, then item 36 was changed to 3.

3. NA/Recode Edits. These edits were performed to change the response to certain items to "NA" if the original response was "out of range" or if the responses to related questions indicated that "NA" was an appropriate entry for that item.

Example - If there was no entry in vehicle ownership code (item 141) for a vehicle listed as owned or used by members of the household (item 14c), the response to item 14i is changed to 99 (NA).

4. <u>Blanking Edits</u>. These edits were performed to make the responses conform to the skip patterns on the questionnaire. (See discussion of Skip Patterns on page 14).

Example: Information on educational level (items 10a and 10b) was not collected for children below the age of 5.

Allocated Data and Edited Values—If a response was not given for certain questions, the Bureau of the Census imputed (or allocated) the response based on a probability model. These questions, which are called "must items", included: family income, age, marital status, sex, race, origin or descent, highest grade completed, and armed forces status. In cases where the respondent's answer was recorded, "O" was entered in the allocation code field to indicate "data not allocated". In cases where the data are imputed, "1" is entered in the allocation code field to indicate "data are allocated".

There are other fields in which "edited values" have been substituted for the response given. This occurred primarily in fields where a response was not in the acceptable range. For example, the acceptable range for model year of a vehicle was from 1930-1978; if a model year was reported as 1925, it was "edited" to the lowest value in the range: 1930, and "1" was entered in the edited data field to indicate that the data were edited to conform to the range. The following fields are examples where these edits occur: (See NPTS Tape Record Layout and Documentation for acceptable ranges).

Household Vehicles Information: model year

date vehicle purchased

Occupation and Travel to Work:

number of persons in carpool number of household members in

carpool

number of persons in previous

carpool

number of household members in

previous carpool

Driver Information:

licensed driver

miles driven as part of work on

average work day .

Travel Day Trips:

time trip started

non-household members on trip number of persons in vehicle Travel Period Trips:

nights spent enroute to
destination
nights spent at destination
nights spent by type of lodging
month/date trip began
time trip began
non-household member(s) on trip
number of persons in vehicle
rental vehicle used
nights spent in lodging

In cases where the data shown in a field are what the respondent answered, the "allocation code" field or the "edited data" field will always be "0". This includes cases where the actual response was "don't know" or "no answer".

Skip Patterns—A skip pattern is a question or series of questions that are not asked because of a) an answer given to a previous question, or b) a characteristic of the respondent. An example of the first reason for a skip pattern occurs in Section I of the questionnaire; if the vehicle type is a motorcycle, questions are not asked regarding make and model year, automatic transmission, number of cylinders and air—conditioning. In Section II, if the respondent states that public transportation is not available, then the questions on distance to public transportation and the type of public transportation are not asked.

Examples of skip patterns that occur because of a characteristic of the respondent are:

- marital status is collected only for persons older than 14 years of age
- highest grade completed is collected for persons older than 5 years
- driving done as an essential part of work is only asked of licensed drivers.

The skip patterns are indicated on the questionnaire. In most cases, the response to questions not asked as part of a skip pattern will be blank on the public use tapes. However, a "skipped" response may also contain the following values on the tape:

- O (in cases where a zero has no meaning other than blank)
- 89 or 899, etc. (don't know)
- 99 or 999, etc. (no answer).

All of the above values are valid responses for skip patterns.

## III. 1977 NPTS Record Layout and Documentation

The 1977 NPTS data is contained on four tapes, each tape covering one quarter or three months of data of the survey periods as follows:

1st quarter	April 1977 through June 1977
2nd quarter	July 1977 through September 1977
3rd quarter	October 1977 through December 1977
4th quarter	January 1978 through March 1978

Each of the four tapes contains eight files or segments; a description of the data contained in each segment follows:

File or Segment Number	Data Description
1	Household characteristics
2	Household members and their characteristics
3	Household vehicle information
4	Worker occupation and travel to work data
5	Travel day trip data
6	14-day travel period trip data
7	Stop data for 14-day travel period trips
8	Annual long trip data from the National
	Travel Survey (NTS) for the 13,365 households common to both NPTS and NTS.

The first 16 characters of each segment are unique for a particular household and include a 6-digit serial number for identification purposes. The number of household records for each segment varies except for Segment 1, which only has one record per household. Appendix C contains the record layout for each of the segments and shows the field locations; field length; source code, where applicable, for relating back to the questionnaire; description of the data; the range of acceptable values; and code definitions of the values found in each field.

Some fields are marked with an allocation or edit code. Allocated means that the value for a particular field was imputed by the Bureau of the Census based on other characteristics. Edited means that the value for a particular field was outside the range of valid codes and was adjusted to the universe (usually the outer limits of the range).

# IV. Weighting Specifications for Data from the 1977 NPTS

# Introduction

This section contains the instructions for the application of the weighting specifications to 1977 NPTS data from April 1977 through March 1978. The weighting factors described in the weighting specifications are needed to make estimates of NPTS characteristics for different time periods. Separate instructions are given for weighting the data from the travel day and the 14-day travel period. It is important to note that estimates from the travel day and travel period are not additive since both are independent estimates of total national travel.

For the travel day and the 14-day travel period, directions are given for the user who wants to obtain an estimate of vehicle trips, vehicle miles of travel, person trips and person miles of travel for day(s), month(s), quarter(s) or a year. In addition, instructions for expansion of the household/person characteristics are provided; these allow the user to obtain characteristics of traveling and non-traveling household/persons for a specified time period. Special formulae are provided for obtaining weighted estimates of household/person characteristics in those cases where the time period being considered requires combining data from the basic and supplemental samples.

Each household, person and trip reported for NPTS was assigned a weight known as W<sub>O</sub>, which differs, depending upon the attributes of the household, person or trip. In addition, each household was assigned a BW(PSU) weight, based on the Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) in which the household is located, so that all households in the same PSU have the same BW(PSU) weight. The BW(PSU) weight is used only when making an estimate of households/persons from the combined basic and supplemental samples.

For each quarter of NPTS data, application of the weighting procedures will yield estimates of the total number of households in the Unites States, total number of persons in the United States, and total travel occurring during that quarter. If all four quarters are being analyzed, the "weighted" data for persons and households must be summed and divided by four; the weighted data for trips and travel need only to be summed for all four quarters to obtain annual estimates.

To assist the user in the application of the weighting factors, Table 4 on page 29 contains the estimates of selected control totals for variables from the travel day when the weighting factors are applied correctly. Estimates of travel period trips and miles of travel have not been included for a number of reasons, including the high proportion of trips which have invalid dates and unknown distances. In addition, a summary of the statistical procedures for estimating vehicle/(person) trips, vehicle (person) miles of travel and household/person characteristics from the travel day and travel period for selected time periods is given in Table 5 on pages 30, 31 and 32.

# Definitions of the Key Terms Used in the Estimating Procedure

Basic sample-- The basic sample consists of those households interviewed from April-November 1977 and January 1978.

BW(PSU) weight—The BW(PSU) weight is the weight assigned to each household based on the probability of selection; it varies by the PSU of the household. The BW(PSU) weight is used only when obtaining estimates of households or persons from the combined basic and supplemental samples.

Covered day-A covered day is a day that has been reported for by NPTS households. This applies to a designated travel day or the days from the 14-day travel period.

Household—The household is the basic sampling and reporting unit for collecting trips and travel and other information in the survey.

Household trip--A household trip is each time one or more household members go on a trip. For example: If three household members go on the same trip, it is counted as one household trip; however, if three household members each go on separate trips, it is counted as three household trips.

Person miles—Person miles are the sum of miles traveled by each person on a trip. Thus, the number of person miles for a given household trip is equal to the weighted number of person trips for the trip multiplied by the one-way trip distance for the trip. The number of person miles for a given person trip is the number of one-way trip miles traveled by that one person on the trip.

Person trip-A person trip is a trip taken by an individual. If three persons from the same household go on one trip together, this travel is counted as one household trip and three person trips. On the other hand, if one person took three different trips, he or she would have taken three household trips and three person trips.

 $P_i-P_i$  is a factor to be applied to travel period trips, depending on the day of the month the trip took place. This factor allows for differences in sample size reporting travel period trips for any given day.

Supplemental sample-The supplemental sample consists of those households interviewed during December 1977, and February and March 1978.

Time inflation factors—Time inflation factors are used to expand estimates of trip characteristics from covered days to form monthly, quarterly or annual estimates. Different factors are used to expand travel day and travel period trips.

Travel day—Travel day is a designated 24-hour period during the first 14 days in a month assigned to a household for reporting trips and travel.

Travel period—The travel period is the 14 days preceding the travel day assigned to households for reporting trips and travel of 75 miles—and—longer (one way).

 $W_0$ -- $W_0$  represents the weight for a specific travel day trip, person, or household estimate. These weights vary depending on the attributes of the variable.

## Travel Day Estimating Procedures

Procedures for estimating household trips, vehicle miles, person trips, and person miles—Segment 5 of the NPTS data tape contains  $W_0$  household trip weight (columns 376-387) which should be used for estimating household trips and vehicle miles for travel day trips, and a separate  $W_0$  person trip weight (columns 220-375) for each person trip associated with a travel day trip, which should be used for estimating person trips and person miles for travel day trips.

- 1. Covered travel days. To form any household trip estimate from travel day trips, the  $W_{\rm O}$  household trip weights should be summed for all travel day trips being considered. The same procedure should be followed for person trips except that the  $W_{\rm O}$  person trip weights should be summed for each travel day person trip being considered. In order to form a vehicle miles travel day trip estimate, the vehicle miles associated with each travel day trip must be multiplied by the  $W_{\rm O}$  household trip weight. Similarly, a person mile travel day trip estimate can be formed by multiplying the person miles associated with each person trip by the  $W_{\rm O}$  person trip weight.
- 2. Monthly, quarterly, or annual estimates. To form a household trip estimate from travel day trips for a given month, apply the travel day time inflation factors shown in Table 1 on page 19 to the  $W_0$  household trip weights for each travel day trip in that month. For example, to create an estimate of travel day trips for the month of May, the  $W_0$ 's for travel day trips for the 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of May should receive a factor of 2 and those of the 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, and 10 of May should receive a factor of 5/2.

The same procedure should be followed for a monthly estimate of person trips, vehicle miles, or person miles from travel day trips. To create quarterly or annual estimates, obtain an estimate for each month separately, using the procedure described above, and sum monthly estimates for months under consideration.

Table 1: Travel Day Time Inflation Factors

<u>Dates</u>	Factors
4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14 of April 4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14 of May 3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,14 of June 5,6,7,12,13,14 of July 4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14 of August 3,4,6,7,10,11,13,14 of September 4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14 of October 3,4,5,6,7,10,11,12,13,14 of November 4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14 of December 4,5,6,11,12,13 of January 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 of February 4,5,6,7,11,12,13,14 of March	2
1,8 of April 1,2,3,8,9,10 of May 1,2,8,9 of June 1,2,3,8,9,10 of July 1,2,3,8,9,10 of August 1,2,8,9 of September 1,2,8,9 of October 1,2,8,9 of November 1,2,3,8,9,10 of December 3,10 of January 1,2,3,8,9,10 of March	5/2
10 of October 10 of April (Easter) 4 of July 5 of September 1,2 of January	
11 of July 12 of September 3 of October 7,8,9,14 of January	3
2,3,9 of April	$\frac{3}{3}$

Note that these factors should be applied to the  $\ensuremath{W_{O}}$  trip weight factors.

Procedures for estimating household or person characteristics—Segment 1 of the NPTS data tape contains the Wo household weight (columns 115-126) and the BW(PSU) weight (columns 103-114).

Segment 2 of the NPTS data tape contains the  $W_0$  person weight (columns 57-68) and the BW(PSU) weight (columns 45-56).

1. Covered travel day(s). To form an estimate of household (or person) characteristics of traveling and non-traveling households (persons) for a specific travel day, the Wo weights for each household (person) assigned the specific travel day should be summed. For example, to estimate the total number of traveling households on June 1, the Wo weights should be summed for all households with a June 1 travel day that made a trip.

To estimate the total number of non-traveling households on June 1, the  $W_0$  weights should be summed for all households with a June 1 travel day that did not make any trips.

2. Monthly or quarterly or annual estimates for households or persons from the basic or supplemental sample. To estimate monthly, quarterly or annual household (person) characteristics from the basic or supplemental sample, a factor of \( \frac{1}{4} \) (where d=number of covered travel days in the month(s)) should be applied to the Wo weights.

For example: To estimate the total number of households that made one or more travel day trips during April, May, and June (all months from the basic sample), a factor of 1/42 should be applied to the W<sub>O</sub> household weights (Segment 1, columns 115-126) for all households reporting trip(s) in April, May, and June.

To estimate the total number of households that made one or more travel day trips during December only (a month from the supplemental sample), a factor of 1/14 should be applied to the  $W_{\rm O}$  household weights for all households reporting trips during December.

3. Monthly, quarterly, or annual estimates for households or persons from the basic and supplemental sample. To estimate household (person) characteristics of traveling and non-traveling households (persons) for more than one month covered by both the basic and supplemental samples, different factors are applied to the households (or persons) depending on whether they are from the basic or supplemental sample.

Households (persons) assigned travel days covered by the basic NPTS sample should receive a factor equal to:

$$(W_0) \left[ \frac{562,803.7842}{(d_1 \times 562,803.7842) + (d_2 \times BW(PSU))} \right]$$

Where: d<sub>1</sub> = number of days covered by basic sample

d<sub>2</sub> = number of days covered by supplemental sample

BW(PSU) = basic weight shown in Segment 1, 2, 5 and 6 and assigned to the households (or persons) from the basic sample.

Households (persons) assigned travel days covered by supplemental sample should receive a factor equal to:

$$(W_0) \left[ \frac{BW(PSU)}{(d_1 \times 562,803.7842) + (d_2 \times BW(PSU))} \right]$$

Where  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  are same as defined above and BW(PSU) is the basic weight assigned to households from the supplemental sample.

For example: To estimate the number of households which took travel day trips during October, November and December, the following procedure should be followed:

Households from the basic sample (October and November) which took travel day trips in October and November should have the following factors applied:

$$(W_0)$$
  $\left[\frac{562,803.7842}{((2 \times 14) \times 562,803.7842) + ((1 \times 14) \times BW(PSU))}\right]$ 

Households from the supplemental sample (December) which took travel day trip(s) in December should have the following factors applied:

$$(W_0)$$
 
$$\frac{BW(PSU)}{((2 \times 14) \times 562,803.7842) + ((1 \times 14) \times BW(PSU))}$$

## Travel Period Estimating Procedures

Procedures for estimating households trips, vehicle miles, person trips, and person miles—Segment 6 of the NPTS data tapes contains the  $W_0$  household trip weights (columns 400-411) for each travel period trip, which should be used for estimating household trips and vehicle miles for travel period trips. Segment 6 also contains a separate  $W_0$  person trip weight (columns 244-399) for each person trip associated with a travel period trip, which is to be used for estimating person trips, person nights and person miles for travel period trips. In addition, columns 105-109 indicate the month and day in which a travel period trip occurred. Since the sample size reporting travel period trips varies by the day in a month, different factors, depending on the day of the month must be applied to travel period trips. These factors, known as  $P_1$  are defined as follows:

$$P_{i} = \frac{14-i}{14}$$
 for  $1 \le i < 13$  where  $i = number of the day of the month the trip began$ 

Pi= 
$$\frac{14-n+i}{14}$$
 for  $n-13 \le i \le n$  where  $n = number of days$  in the month

Thus, the W weight for each travel period trip should be multiplied by a  $P_i$  factor that depends on the day of the trip. The  $P_i$  factor for each day of the month that a travel period trip took place is given in Table 2 on pages 24 and 25.

In addition, since travel period trips are reported only for the first 13 days in a month and the last 14 days in a month, time inflation factors are also needed to form travel period trip estimates for the full month. These time inflation factors, which are also based on the day the travel week trip is reported to have occurred, are shown in Table 3 on page 24.

For example, if an estimate of travel period trips is needed for the month of June (not just the first 13 days and the last 14 days), the time inflation factors shown on page 26would have to be applied to the  $W_0$  household trip weights and  $P_1$  factors (Table 2) on page 24 and 25 for these trips.

# Specifically:

June 1 - 
$$(W_O)(P_1 = \frac{13}{14})(\frac{5}{4})$$
 (inflation factor)  
June 2 -  $(W_O)(P_1 = \frac{12}{14})(\frac{5}{4})$  (inflation factor)  
June 3 -  $(W_O)(P_1 = \frac{11}{14})(1)$  (inflation factor)  
June 28 -  $(W_O)(P_1 = \frac{12}{14})(\frac{4}{3})$  (inflation factor)  
June 29 -  $(W_O)(P_1 = \frac{13}{14})(\frac{5}{4})$  (inflation factor)  
June 30 -  $(W_O)(P_1 = \frac{14}{14})(\frac{5}{4})$  (inflation factor)

As shown, each travel period day is counted separately in order to determine the  $P_{\rm d}$  and time inflation factors.

Table 2:  $P_{\mbox{i}} \mbox{ Factors to be Applied to $W_0$ Household Travel Period Trip Weights }$ 

	Factors		
Day of the Month the Trip Took Place	April, June, September, November	January, March, May, July, August, October, December	February
1	13 14	13 14	13 14
2	$\frac{12}{14}$	$\frac{12}{14}$	12 14
3	11 14	$\frac{11}{14}$	11 14
4	10 14	$\frac{10}{14}$	10 14
5	9 14	$\frac{9}{14}$	<del>9</del> <del>14</del>
6	$\frac{8}{14}$	$\frac{8}{14}$	$\frac{8}{14}$
7	714	$\frac{7}{14}$	$\frac{7}{14}$
8	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$
9	<u>5</u>	$\frac{5}{14}$	$\frac{5}{14}$
10	414	$\frac{4}{14}$	4 14
11	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{3}{14}$
1,2	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{2}{14}$
13	14	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{14}$
15	-	-	$\frac{1}{14}$

 $P_i$  Factors to be Applied to  $W_o$  Household Travel Period Trip Weights

	$P_{1}$	Factors	
Day of the Month the Trip Took Place	April, June, September, November	January, March, May, July, August, October, December	February
16	-	-	$\frac{2}{14}$
17	<u>1</u> 14	-	$\frac{3}{14}$
18	$\frac{2}{14}$	$\frac{1}{14}$	4 14
19	$\frac{3}{14}$	<del>2</del> 14	$\frac{5}{14}$
20	4/14	$\frac{3}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$
21	<u>5</u> 14	4/14	$\frac{7}{14}$
22	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{5}{14}$	<u>8</u> 14
23	$\frac{7}{14}$	$\frac{6}{14}$	$\frac{9}{14}$
24	<u>8</u> 14	$\frac{7}{14}$	10 14
25	$\frac{9}{14}$	<u>8</u> 14	$\frac{11}{14}$
26	10 14	9 14	$\frac{12}{14}$
27	11 14	10 14	13 14
28	$\frac{12}{14}$	11/14	1
29	13 14	$\frac{12}{14}$	
30	1	13 14	
31		1	

Table 3: Travel Period Time Inflation Factors

<u>Dates</u>	Factors
3,10,18,25 of March	<u>9</u> 8
1,2,8,9,22,23,29,30 of April 3,10,24,31 of May 1,2,8,9,22,23,29,30 of June 1,8,22,29 of July 1,2,3,8,9,10,22,23,24,29,30,31 of August 1,2,8,9,22,23,29,30 of September 1,2,8,9,22,23,29,30 of November 1,2,8,9,22,23,29,30 of December 3,10,24,31 of January 1,2,8,9,23,24,30,31 of March	54
7,21,28 of April 1,2,8,9,22,23 of May 7,21,28 of June 7,9,10,21,23,24,28,30,31 of July	
7,21,28 of August 7,21,28 of September 7,21,28 of October 7,21,28 of November 7,21,28 of December 7,8,9,21,22,23,28,29,30 of January 7,21,28 of February	4/3
7,21 of May 1,2,3,29,30,31 of October 3,10 of December 7,22,29 of March	$\frac{3}{2}$
3,4,5,6,10,11,12,13,17,18,19,20,24,25,26,27 of April 4,5,6,11,12,13,18,19,20,25,26,27,28,29,30 of May 3,4,5,6,10,11,12,13,17,18,19,20,24,25,26,27 of June 2,3,4,5,6,11,12,13,18,19,20,25,26,27 of July 4,5,6,11,12,13,18,19,20,25,26,27 of August 3,4,5,6,10,11,12,13,17,18,19,20,24,25,26,27 of September 4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,18,19,20,22,23,24,25,26,27 of October 3,4,5,6,10,11,12,13,17,18,19,20,24,25,26,27 of November 4,5,6,11,12,13,18,19,20,24,25,26,27 of January 1,2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,22,23,24, 25,26,27 of February 4,5,6,11,12,13,19,20,21,26,27,28 of March	1
	<del></del>

Note that these factors should be applied after the  $\textbf{W}_{0}$  trip weight and  $\textbf{P}_{\dot{1}}$  factors have been applied.

# Procedure for estimating household or person characteristics-

1. Specific travel period. To obtain an estimate of traveling or nontraveling household (person) characteristics for a specific 14-day travel period, the Wo weights for each household (Segment 1, Columns 115-126) or person (Segment 2, Columns 57-68) being considered in the estimate for the specific 14-day travel period should be summed.

For example: To estimate the number of traveling households for the travel period from May 19-June 1, sum the  $W_0$  weights for all households making a travel period trip during that 2-week period from those households interviewed on June 2.

2. Monthly or quarterly estimate for households (persons) from the basic or supplemental sample (but not both). To obtain a monthly estimate of travel period household characteristics, a factor of  $\frac{1}{4}$  (d=number of covered days) is applied to the Wo weights of households with a travel day in the month of interest. The traveling or nontraveling status of the household will be based on the 14-day travel period of the household - but the travel day determines the month of travel.

For example: To estimate the number of households which made travel period trips during July, August and September, the  $W_{\rm O}$  weights should be summed and divided by 3 x 14 or 42 for all households with a travel day in July, August, and September and reporting one or more travel period trips.

3. Monthly, quarterly or annual estimates for households or persons from the basic and supplemental sample combined. To obtain an estimate of travel period household (person) characteristics for more than 1 month covered by both the basic and supplemental sample, follow the same estimating procedure as for travel day household (person) characteristics covered by both the basic and supplemental sample. Different factors are applied to the household (persons) depending on whether they are from the basic or supplemental sample. For travel period estimate: The households upon which these estimates should be based are those households with a travel day in the months under consideration; the traveling or non-traveling status is based on the 14-day travel period for the household.

For example: To estimate the number of households which took a travel period trip during the NPTS travel year (April 1977-March 1978):

For all households with a travel day in April-November and January (basic sample) which made one or more trips during the 14-day travel period, should receive a factor equal to:

$$(W_0) \begin{bmatrix} 562,803.7842 \\ (d_1 \times 562,803.7842) + (d_2 \times BW(PSU)) \\ or \\ or \\ 9x14 \\ 3x14 \end{bmatrix}$$

For all households with a travel day in December, February and March (supplemental sample) which made one or more trips during the 14-day travel period, should receive a factor equal to:

$$\begin{bmatrix} & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ \hline & (d_1 \times 562,803.7842) + (d_2 \times BW(PSU)) \\ & or & & or \\ & g_{x14} & & & 3x14 \end{bmatrix}$$

Table 4. Estimates of Selected Control Totals for Variables from the 1977 NPTS

Annual vehicle trips  129,768,000  Includes all trips on record made in household vehicle.  129,185,000  Includes only trips made in a househovehicle for which distance was known.  Annual vehicles miles of travel 880,163,000  Includes only travel made in a househovehicle for which distance was known.  Annual person trips  217,617,000  Includes all person trips on record.  216,200,000  Includes only person trips for which distance was known.  Annual person miles of travel 1,872,529,300  Includes only travel made by a mode in the mode of the	
household vehicle.  129,185,000 Includes only trips made in a household vehicle for which distance was known.  Annual vehicles miles of travel 880,163,000 Includes only travel made in a household vehicle for which distance was known.  Annual person trips 217,617,000 Includes all person trips on record.  216,200,000 Includes only person trips for which distance was known.  Annual person miles of travel 1,872,529,300 Includes only travel made by a mode which distance was known.	
Annual vehicles miles of travel 880,163,000 Includes only travel made in a house vehicle for which distance was known.  Annual person trips 217,617,000 Includes all person trips on record.  216,200,000 Includes only person trips for which distance was known.  Annual person miles of travel 1,872,529,300 Includes only travel made by a mode which distance was known.	а
Annual person trips  217,617,000  Includes all person trips on record.  216,200,000  Includes only person trips for which distance was known.  Annual person miles of travel 1,872,529,300  Includes only travel made by a mode which distance was known.	
216,200,000 Includes only person trips for which distance was known.  Annual person miles of travel 1,872,529,300 Includes only travel made by a mode which distance was known.	
Annual person miles of travel 1,872,529,300 Includes only travel made by a mode which distance was known.	
which distance was known.	
Total licensed drivers 115,684 Includes all licensed drivers on reco	or
including those under 16 years of ago which under strict interpretation of guidelines should have been excluded	the
115,557 Includes only licensed drivers 16 year of age and older.	ırs
Total households 75,412 Includes all households.	
Total vehicles 120,098 Includes all vehicles on record.	
107,940 Includes only vehicles for which mile driven was known.	age
Total persons 213,141 Includes all persons.	

#### Travel Period Estimates

Travel period trips and miles of travel have not been included for a number of reasons, including the high proportion of trips which have invalid dates and unknown travel distances.

Table 5. Statistical Formulae to Produce Estimates of Trips (Vehicle/Person), Miles of Travel (Vehicle/Person) and Characteristics (Household/Person) for Different Time Periods

# A. Using Data from the Travel Day

Variable	Formulae	Definition of Terms
To produce estima	tes for one covered travel day(s)	
Trips (Vehicle/Person)	d V <sub>1</sub> E E W <sub>ovi</sub>	<pre>Wovi = Wo weight for the vth trip on the ith day Vi = Total number of covered trips on the ith covered day</pre>
Miles of Travel (Vehicle/Person)	d V E E W <sub>ovi</sub> M <sub>vi</sub> 11	M <sub>v1</sub> = Miles associated with the vth trip taken on the ith day  d = Number of covered days
Characteristics (Household/ Person )	H X Woh 1	$W_{\rm oh}$ = $W_{\rm o}$ weight for the hth household $H_{\rm i}$ = Number of households for the covered travel day
To produce estima	tes for a month(s) quarter(s) or year	
Trips (Vehicle/Person)	d V <sub>i</sub> E E W <sub>ovi</sub> T <sub>i</sub> 1 1	Wovi M <sub>vi</sub>
Miles of Travel (Vehicle/Person)	d V <sub>i</sub> <b>x x w</b> ovi M <sub>vi</sub> T <sub>i</sub> 1 1	As defined above  d  T <sub>i</sub> = Time inflation factor for travel day trips

Table 5. Statistical Formulae to Produce Estimates of Trips (Vehicle/Person), Miles of Travel (Vehicle/Person) and Characteristics (Household/Person) for Different Time Periods

# A. Using Data from the Travel Day (Continued)

Variable	Formulae	Definition of Terms					
To produce esti	nates for month(s) quarter	(s) or year					
Characteristics (Household/ Person)							
	a. More than one day co	vered by the basic <u>OR</u> Supplemental Sample ( <u>NOT</u> both)					
	d H <sub>1</sub>	$W_{ m ohi}=W_{ m o}$ weight for the hth household for the 1th covered day					
	$\begin{array}{c} d H_{1} \\ \Sigma \Sigma^{2} W_{0h1} \\ 1 1 \end{array}$	d = Number of covered days					
ω -		H <sub>1</sub> = As defined previously					
<b>는</b>	b. More than one day covered by the basic <u>and</u> supplemental sample						
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 )+(d2xBW(PSU)) Wohi Applied to households from the basic sample					
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	)+(d <sub>2</sub> xBW(PSU)) Wohi Applied to households from the supplemental sample					
		$d_1$ = Number of days covered by basic sample					
		$d_2$ = Number of days covered by supplemental sample					

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#### Table 5. Statistical Formulae to Produce Estimates of Trips (Vehicle/Person), Miles of Travel (Vehicle/Person) and Characteristics (Household/Person) for Different Time Periods

### B. Using Data from the Travel Period

Variable	Formulae	Definition of Terms
To produce estimate	s for covered travel period	
Trips (Vehicle/Person)	d V <sub>i</sub> <b>E E</b> P <sub>i</sub> Wovi	V <sub>i</sub> = Total number of covered travel period trips for the ith travel day of the travel period
Miles of Travel (Vehicle/Person)	d V <sub>i</sub> <b>E E</b> P <sub>i</sub> M <sub>vi</sub> W <sub>ovi</sub> 1 1	Wevi * Wo weight for the wth travel period trip on the ith travel day of the travel period P <sub>1</sub> = Factors defined on pages 24 and 25
	•	M <sub>vi</sub> = Number of miles associated with wth travel period trip on the ith travel day of the travel period
Characteristics (Household/ Person)	H Z Wohi 1	Wohi = Wo weight for the hth household reporting travel period trips for the ith travel period
ນ ລ		H <sub>i</sub> = Number of households reporting trips for the ith travel period
To produce estimate	s for a month(s), quarter(s) or year	
Trips (Vehicle/Persons)	d V <sub>i</sub> z z P <sub>i</sub> W <sub>ovi</sub> T <sub>i</sub> 1 1	T <sub>i</sub> = Time inflation factor for the ith day that a travel period trip took place
Miles of Travel (Vehicles/Persons)	d V <sub>1</sub> x z P <sub>1</sub> W <sub>OV1</sub> T <sub>1</sub> M <sub>V1</sub> 1 1	Wovi As defined above Vi
Characteristics	These estimates can be represented by the	
(Household/ Person)	same formulaes as for travel day. However, the traveling or nontravel status of the household or person is based on its travel period trip not its travel day trips.	

#### V. Comparison of 1977 NPTS with the 1969 NPTS

As indicated previously, the scope of the 1977 NPTS was expanded from the 1969 NPTS. Part A of this section details the additional information collected in 1977 that was not collected in 1969. Part B concentrates on the expanded trip purpose information collected in 1977, from 11 trip purposes in 1969 to 21 trip purposes in 1977. The recoding and trip linking procedures developed by the FHWA for use in comparing changes between the two survey periods is also detailed.

# Expanded Scope of the 1977 NPTS (Part A)

The scope of the 1977 NPTS was expanded to collect certain information that was not part of the 1969 survey. The additional information includes:

Trip Purposes—The number of trip purposes was expanded from 11 in 1969 to 21 in 1977. The trip purposes added in 1977 were conventions, sightseeing, entertainment, recreation (participant), overnight lodging, social, return home, change of vehicle without change of mode, change means of transportation and pickup and leave off passengers.

Vehicle Record--The types of household vehicles was expanded in 1977 to include van, pickup truck, other truck (personal use), motorcycle, self-contained recreational vehicle, taxi (personal use) and MOPED, as well as automobile. Questions were added regarding the vehicle characteristics (i.e., automatic transmission, air conditioning, number of cylinders and average monthly gas expense for all household vehicles.

Travel as an Essential Part of Work-Information was collected on trips and travel for persons who drive as an essential part of their job (e.g., truck drivers).

Trips of 75 Miles-or-more (One-Way) --Long trips, which may occur infrequently, were underreported in the 1969 NPTS. In 1977, information on trips of 75 miles-or-more was specifically collected over a 14-day period. In 1969, trip information was collected for a 1-day period, for all trip lengths.

<u>Urban/Rural Split of Travel</u>—In the 1969 NPTS, travel was related to the place of residence of the tripmaker. In 1977, a portion of the home interview was devoted to having the tripmaker trace all private motor vehicle trips on a map of the area in which the household was located and on which the urban/rural boundary was marked. These maps were later used to calculate the urban/rural split of travel.

## Recoding and Triplinking Procedures (Part B)

In order to compare changes between the two survey periods, recoding and/or triplinking of the 21 trip purposes used in 1977 to the 11 trip purposes used in 1969 is necessary for data comparability. This section contains a description of the recoding and triplinking procedures developed

by FHWA for use in comparing the 1977 trip purposes with the 1969 trip purposes. Use of FHWA developed recoding and triplinking procedures is at the user's discretion. Further, there is nothing that restricts the user from developing and applying a different trip recoding and/or triplinking scheme. The description of the FHWA procedures and the inclusion of the recoded trip purpose codes on the tapes is done as a service for those who wish to utilize them.

Table 6 details the trip purpose recode procedure that FHWA developed for use in recoding of the 1977 NPTS trip purposes for comparability with 1969. This procedure involves the addition of a recode field at the end of each trip record. Thus, the trip record includes the original 1977 trip purpose codes(columns 49-51 in Segment 5 and columns 55-57 in Segment 6), as well as the recoded 1969 trip purpose codes(columns 388-390 and columns 412-414 respectively). This will provide maximum flexibility in the data record tape.

Some of the 1977 NPTS trip purposes are directly comparable to the 1969 NPTS trip purposes and no recode procedures were required; the 1977 trip purpose code was transferred to the recode field using the comparable 1969 code. These include the trip purposes shown in Group A and Group C of Table 7.

The 1977 trip purposes included in Group B were recoded to agree with the 1969 code because these 1977 trip reasons are all subgroups of the 1969 trip code. The remaining 1977 trip reasons, i.e. those in group D, required special handling, since there were no comparable 1969 trip reasons. The recoding procedure outlined in Table 6 is concerned with this group of 1977 trip purposes and was applied in sequence (Rules 1-10; see page 36).

In addition, the procedures include a method for handling work trips (rules 11, 12, and 13), since fewer work trips were recorded in the 1969 NPTS than in the 1977 NPTS. Rules 11, 12, and 13 set forth procedures for handling the following situations:

- 1. The 1969 NPTS edit procedures limited number of work trips to two: one initial trip "to work" and the other "return from work." All other trips involving work were coded "work-related." In 1977 any trip to place of employment was coded as a work trip with no restriction as to number of acceptable work trips.
- 2. In 1969, trips to-and-from-lunch during the work day were coded as "personal business," since there was no "eat meal" category. In 1977 the trip to lunch was coded as "eat meal" the return trip was coded "to work."

In addition, a procedure for linking trips coded 15 (change vehicle without change of mode), 16 (change mode of transportation), and 17 (pick-up or leave-off passengers) was developed, since these trip purposes were never considered in 1969 and were therefore "lost." Like the recoding procedure, this procedure involves an additional field at the end

of the trip record (columns 391-393 in Segment 5 and columns 415-417 in Segment 6) for each household member. Trip purpose codes other than 15, 16, and 17 contain a zero in this field. Trip purpose codes 15, 16, and 17, contain the number of the trip to which these are linked in this field. The trip linking procedure is as follows:

If the original trip code was 15, 16, or 17, the trip number of the next acceptable trip (or non-15, 16, and 17) was entered. If there was no acceptable trip, the trip number of the last trip processed was entered.

Table 6. Recode and Trip Linking Rules to Change 1977 NPTS Trip Purpose Codes to 1969 Trip Purpose Codes.

If there is more than one original trip code of 18 (return home), treat each group of trips ending with the code 18 trip as a separate entity for purposes of recoding.

- 1. If the original trip code was 03 (convention), then code 02 (business other than work) was added as the recode.
- 2. If the original trip code was 05 (eat meal) and it followed a trip recode of 01 (work), then code 04 (family or personal business) was added as the recode.
- 3. If the original trip code was 05 (eat meal) and it did not follow a trip recode of 01 (work), then code 10 (other social or recreational) was added as the recode.
- 4. If the original trip code was 11 (sightseeing), 12 (entertainment), or 13 (recreation), then code 10 (other social or recreational) was added as the recode.
- 5. If the original code was 19 (lodging), then code 11 (other) was added as the recode.
- 6. If the original trip code was 15, 16, or 17, then the recode was stored until a following trip recode was designated.
- 7. If the original trip code was 15, 16, or 17, and no acceptable\* original trip codes followed, then code 11 (other) was added as a recode.
- 8. If the original trip code was 18 (return home) and there was a previous trip recode of 01 (work), then code 01 (work) was added as the recode.
- 9. If the original trip code was 18 (return home), and there was no previous trip recode of 01 (work), but there was a preceding trip, the recode of the preceding trip was added to the record.
- 10. If the original trip code was 18 (return home), and there were no previous trips, then code 11 (other) was added as the recode.

\*Acceptable trip codes for purposes of this procedure are the following 1977 trip codes: 01, 02, 04, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 14, and 21; and in addition trip codes 05, 11, 12, 13, and 20 which were recoded to 10.

- 11. If the original trip code was 01 (work) and there were no previous 01 (work) trips, then code 01 (work) was added to the record.
- 12. If the original trip code was 01 (work) and there was a previous 01 (work) trip, and the preceding trip was not recoded as 01 (work), then the recode of the preceding trip was added to the record.
- 13. If the original trip code was 01 (work), and it was followed by one or more successive 01 (work) trips, then a recode of 02 (business other than work-related) was added to the second as well subsequents 01 (work) trips.

Table 7. 1977-1969 NPTS Trips Purposes and Codes

	8 8 8	·	
1969 Trip Purposes	To work Business other than to work Shopping Other family or personal business To school or church To doctor or dentist Vacation Visit friends or relatives Pleasure driving	Other social or recreational	Other
Gode	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	10	11
1977 Trip Purposes	To place of work Work-related business Shopping Family or personal business Civic, educational or religous Doctor or dentist Vacation Visit friends or relatives Pleasure driving	Sightseeing Eat meal Entertainment Recreation (participant) Social	Other Convention Change vehicle without change of mode Change means (mode) of transportation Pick-up or leave-off passenger Return home Lodging
Code	000 003 004 006 100	11 5 12 13 20	21 03 15 16 17 18 19
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Group		38	

Appendices

#### Appendix A: Glossary of Terms Used In NPTS

This glossary provides the most common terms used in the NPTS survey and the definition of these terms. These definitions are provided to assist the user in the interpretation of the data. Terms related to statistical procedures are found in Chapter IV. Weighting Specifications for Data from the 1977 NPTS.

Airport -- A commercial facility that services regularly scheduled airlines.

Carpool—A regularly scheduled traveling arrangement whereby 2 or more persons ride together in the same vehicle, sharing the driving and/or the cost of the trip, or simply riding together regularly with one or more persons doing the driving. If 2 or more household members regularly ride to work in the same vehicle, it is also considered a carpool.

Destination—For travel period trips, the destination is the farthest point of travel from the point of origin of a one-way trip of 75 miles or more.

In travel day trips, the destination is the point at which there is a break in travel.

Driver--A person who operates a motorized vehicle. If more than one person drives on a single trip, the person who drives the most miles is classified as the principal driver. If one or more household members share the driving, the percent of driving done by each household member is recorded separately. If non-household members share the driving, the total percent of driving done by all non-household members is recorded.

Employed—A person is considered employed if there is a definite arrangement for regular full-time or part-time work for pay every week or every month. A formal, definite arrangement with one or more employers to work a specified number of hours a week, or days a month, but on an irregular schedule during the work month is also considered employment. A person who is on call to work whenever there is a need for his (her) services, is not considered employed.

Education Level--The number of years of regular schooling completed in graded public, private, or parochial schools, or in colleges, universities, or professional schools, whether day school or night school. Regular schooling is that which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university or professional school degree.

Family Income—The money income of all persons in a household, including those temporarily absent. Includes wages and salary (before deductions), commission, tips, cash bonuses; net income from a person's own

(unincorporated) business, professional practice, or farm (gross receipts minus business expenses); pensions, dividends, interest, unemployment or workmen's compensation, social security, veterans' payments, rent received from owned property (minus the operating costs), public assistance payments, regular gifts of money from friends or relatives not living in the household, alimony, child support, and other kinds of periodic money income other than earnings. Excludes income in kind, such as room and board, insurance, payments, lump-sum inheritances, occasional gifts of money from persons not living in the same household, money received from selling one's house, car, or other personal property, withdrawal of savings from banks, and tax refunds.

Federal-aid urban area--An urban place of 5,000 or more population as determined by the Bureau of the Census.

Federal-aid rural area--Any area outside of federal-aid urban areas.

Freeway, tollway, or expressway—A divided arterial highway for through traffic with full or partial control of access and grade separations at major intersections.

Head of household—The one person who is regarded as the head by the members of the household. In most cases the husband is the head, if living in the household. In some cases, the head may be a parent of the chief wage earner or the only adult member of the household. An Armed Forces member is considered as the head only if he lives at home and is a household member. Only one head is designated for each household.

Household—A group of persons whose usual place of residence is a specific housing unit; these persons may or may not be related to each other. The total of all U.S. households represents the total civilian non-institutionalized population.

Household trip--One or more household members traveling together.

Household vehicle—A motorized vehicle that is owned, leased, rented or company—owned and left at home to be regularly used by household members during the reference period. Includes vehicles used solely for business purposes if kept at home, e.g., taxicabs, police cars, etc., which may be owned by, or assigned to, household members for their regular use. Includes vehicles brought home by a car sales person or auto mechanic, only if the vehicle was available for use by him (her) during the entire reference period. Includes all vehicles that were owned or available for use by members of the household during the reference period even though a vehicle may have been sold before the interview. Excludes vehicles that were not working and not expected to be working within 60 days, and vehicles that were purchased or received after the designated travel day.

Licensed driver -- Any person who holds a valid driver license from any State.

- Means of transportation—A personal mode used for going from one place (origin) to another (destination). Includes private and public motorized modes, as well as walking. For all travel day trips, each change of mode constitutes a separate trip. The following personal transportation modes are included:
- --Automobile: A privately owned and/or operated licensed motorized vehicle including cars, jeeps, dune buggles and stationwagons.

  Also includes leased and rented cars if they are privately operated and not picking up passengers in return for fare.
- --Vanbus/Minibus: Privately owned and/or operated vans and buses designed to carry from 5 to 13 passengers; for example, a Volkswagen bus.
- --Pickup truck/other van: A small open-body motorized vehicle, privately owned and/or operated, with 4 to 6 tires, built on a chassis comparable to that of a passenger car. Accomodates fewer than 5 passengers. Includes travel trucks (service trucks) when they are not being used for commercial purposes.
- --Other truck (personal use): The private use, either as a passenger or driver, of all other types of trucks, i.e.: dump trucks, trailer trucks, etc., when they are not being used for commercial purposes.
- --Motorcycle: Includes Harley-Davidson, Hondas, Vespas, etc. Does not include minibikes, etc., which cannot be licensed for highway use.
- --Self-contained recreational vehicle: Includes recreational vehicles that are operated as a self-contained unit without being hitched to another vehicle; for example, a Winnebago motor home.
- -- Taxi (personal use): The use of a passenger vehicle either by a driver or a passenger, which does not involve the duties of a professional driver for the payment of a fare by a passenger.
- --Bus: Includes Greyhounds, Trailways, etc.; mass transit systems and shuttle buses that are available to the general public. Also includes Dial-A-Bus and Senior Citizen buses that are available to the public. Does not include shuttle buses operated by a government agency or private industry for the convenience of employees, contracted or chartered buses or school buses. These latter types are included in "other."
- -- Train: Includes commuter trains and passenger trains other than elevated trains and subways.
- --Streetcar: Includes trolleys, streetcars, and cable cars.
- --Elevated rail or subway: Includes elevated train and subway trains.

- --Airplane: Includes commercial airplanes and smaller planes that are available for use by the general public in exchange for a fare. Private planes and helicopters are included under "other."
- -- Taxi (commercial use): The use of a taxicab by a driver for hire or by a passenger for fare. Also includes airport limousines. Does not include rental cars if they are privately operated and not picking up passengers in return for fare.
- -- Truck (commercial use): Includes the commercial use, either as a driver or a passenger, of pickups, dump trucks, trailer trucks, being operated for business-related purposes.
- --Bicycles: Includes bicycles of all speeds and sizes and minibikes.
- --Walk: Includes jogging, walking, etc., provided the origin and destination are not the same.
- --Schoolbus: Includes county school buses, private school buses, and buses chartered from private companies for the express purposes of carrying students to/or from school and/or school-related activities. Does not include school buses chartered or reserved for other trips, such as church outings; these are included under "other."
- -- Motorized bicycle/(often called a Moped): Includes bicycles equipped with both pedals and a small engine, typically a horsepower or less.
- --Other: Includes any types of transportation not included above.

Motorized vehicle: Includes all vehicles that are licensed for highway driving. Specifically excluded are snow mobiles, minibikes, etc.

Origin: Starting point of a trip.

Owned vehicle: Any vehicle that one or more household members have purchased for private use regardless if paid for in full, or a gift or legacy to a household member for private use.

<u>Passenger</u>: For a specific trip, any occupant of a motorized vehicle, other than the driver.

Person (household member): All people, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the sample unit, or people staying in the sample unit who have no other usual place of residence elsewhere.

Person miles: A measure of person travel. When one person travels one mile, one person mile of travel results. Where 2 or more persons travel together in the same vehicle, each person makes the same number of person miles as the vehicle miles. Therefore, four persons traveling five miles in the same vehicle, make 4 times 5 person miles or twenty person miles.

Person nights: The number of nights spent by each person away from home on a travel period trip. For example, two persons on a trip spending 5 nights away from home would result in ten person nights.

Person trip: A unit of person travel. When two or more persons travel together in the same vehicle, each person is counted as making one person trip.

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): Except in the New England States, a standard metropolitan statistical area is a county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England States, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties.

Rural area: Any area outside of an urban place.

Station wagon: A passenger vehicle, having an enclosed body of paneled design with two or more seats, where the rear seats can be removed or folded down to create larger luggage or freight compartments.

Train station: A depot where regularly scheduled trains may be boarded for travel to cities at least 30 miles away.

Stop: For travel period trips, a break in travel other than for gasoline, rest and food. For travel day trips, each stop is treated as a separate trip.

Travel day: A 24-hour period from 4:00 a.m. to 3:59 a.m. designated by the Bureau of the Census as the reference period for studying trips and travel of a particular household.

Travel period: The fourteen days immediately preceding the travel day of the same household.

Traveler: A person reporting a travel day and/or travel period trip(s).

Traveling household: A household reporting at least one travel day and/or travel period trip.

Trip: A travel day trip is defined as any one-way travel from one address (place) to another by private motor vehicle, public transportation, bicycle, or walking. Jogging and walking for exercise are excluded, as well as all bicycling and walking for individuals under 14 years of age. When travel is to more than one destination, a separate trip exists each time one or both of the following criteria is satisfied:

- a. The travel time between two destinations exceeds five minutes.
- b. The purpose for travel to one destination is different from the purpose for travel to another.

The one exception is travel within a shopping center or mall. It is to be considered travel to one destination, regardless of the number of stores visited.

Trip: A travel period trip is one-way to a destination which is 75 miles-or-more from place of origin.

Trip duration: For travel period trips, the number of nights spent away from home on a single trip, including time (nights) spent enroute and at the destination. For travel day trips, usually measured in minutes.

Trip purpose: The main reason that motivated the trip. For purposes of this survey, there are 21 trip reasons. If there are more reasons than one, and the reasons do not involve different destinations, then only the main reason is chosen. If there are two or more reasons, and they each involve different destinations, then each reason is classified as a separate trip. The 21 trip reasons are defined as follows:

- -- To place of work: Includes travel to a place where one reports for work. It does not include any other work-related travel.
- --Work-related business: Trips related to business activities except to the place of work; for example, a plumber drives to a wholesale dealer to purchase supplies for his business.
- -- Convention: Trips made to attend business, professional, special interest, and other types of conventions; for example, Shriners, etc.
- --Civic/Education/Religious: Trips to political rallies, legislative hearings, voting places, etc.; to school, college, or university for class(es), PTA meetings, seminars, etc.; to church services or to participate in other religious activities. Social activities that take place at a church or school are not classified as religious or educational.
- -- <u>Eat Meal</u>: Trips taken to eat a meal in a public place. Trips taken to a friend's house for dinner are classified "visit friends or relatives."

- \_\_Doctor or dentist: Trips made for medical, dental or psychiatric treatment or other related professional services.
- --Shopping: Includes "window-shopping" and purchases of commodities, such as groceries, furniture, textiles, etc., for use or consumption elsewhere.
- -- Family or personal business: Trips taken to attend organized functions of the family or friends, such as weddings, graduations, reunions, etc. Includes purchase of services such as cleaning garments, beauty parlor treatments, servicing of an auto, etc.
- --Visit friends or relatives: Trips made to visit friends or relatives but not prompted by organized family affairs or an emergency.
- --Pleasure driving: Includes driving trips made with no other purpose listed here but to "go for a drive" with no destination in mind; for example, a Sunday drive in the country.
- --Sightseeing: Trips taken to sightsee or tour with a particular place planned to visit. This distinguishes "sightseeing" from "pleasure driving."
- --Entertainment: Trips taken to go to a movie, the theatre, opera, concert, discotheque, cabaret, spectator sports, such as a ball game, races, track meet, or an amusement park.
- --Recreation (participant): Trips taken to participate in sporting or outdoor activities, such as fishing, hunting, golf, swimming, picnicking, skiing, etc., also, trips to participate in outdoor activites, such as skating, bowling, basketball, etc.
- -- Vacation: Trips reported by the respondent as "vacation."
- -- Change of vehicle: Trips made specifically to change from one vehicle to another within the same "means of transportation" category. (For example, transferring from one bus to another, one plane to another, or from one passenger car to another).
- --Pick up or leave off passenger: Trips that are made to serve a passenger. For example, a trip by Mrs. Columbo to pick up her mother and drive her to the store on travel day would be reported as two trips: the trip to her mother's home for the purpose of picking up a passenger and the trip to the store for the purpose of shopping. If Mr. Hersholt drives from Washington to Chicago during the 14-day travel period and stops in Baltimore to pick up his son, the purpose of his first stop on his trip to Chicago will be reported in Part B of Section VI as "picking up a passenger."

- --Return home: The trip made to the residence of the respondent at the time of the trip. In the case of a college student who lives on campus and is interviewed at school, trips to the dormitory or other living quarters on campus are considered "return home."
- --Lodging: Trips made for the purpose of taking overnight accommodations. This category is also used in lieu of "return home" when return trips are to this lodging.
- --Social: Trips taken to enjoy some form of social activity involving friends or acquaintances, such as a party, playing cards, dancing, etc.
- --Other: Any purpose for a trip that does not fit into one of the above categories.

Vehicle mile: A unit to measure vehicle travel made by a household vehicle: automobile, vanbus/minibus, pickup truck/ other van, other truck (personal use), motorcycle, self-contained recreational vehicle, and taxi (personal use).

<u>Vehicle occupancy</u>: The number of persons, including driver and passenger(s) in a vehicle; also includes persons who did not complete a whole trip.

<u>Vehicle trip</u>: A trip by a single vehicle regardless of the number of persons in the vehicle. For purposes of this study, a vehicle trip is a trip made in a household vehicle.

<u>Vehicle type</u>: For purposes of the Study, one of the twelve vehicle types used for coding purposes in the household motorized vehicle record of the NTS-2 Questionnaire.

Urbanized area: Defined by the Bureau of the Census as:

- la. A central city of 50,000 inhabitants or more in 1960, or in a special census conducted by the Census Bureau since 1960, or in the 1970 census; or
- b. Twin cities, i.e. cities with contiguous boundaries and constituting for general social and economic purposes, a single community with a combined population of at least 50,000, and with the smaller of the twin cities having a population of at least 15,000.
- 2. Surrounding closely settled territory, including the following: (but excluding the rural portions of extended cities)
- a. Incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.
- b. Incorporated places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants provided that each has a closely settled area of 100 housing units or more.

- c. Small parcels of land, normally less than one square mile in area, having a population density of 1,000 inhabitants or more per square mile. The areas of large nonresidential tracts devoted to such urban land uses as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries are excluded in computing the population density.
- d. Other similar small areas in unincorporated territory with lower population density provided that they serve
- to eliminate enclaves, or
- to close indentations in the urbanized areas of one mile or less across the open end, or
- to link outlying enumeration districts of qualifying density that are not more than 1 1/2 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.

Type Z non-interview: A person in an interviewed household for which trip information is incomplete but for which certain demographic information is available.

Urban place: Defined by the Bureau of the Census as follows:

- a. A place of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as a city, borough, village, or town, (except towns in New England, New York, and Wisconsin);
- b. The densely settled fringe, whether incorporated or unincorporated, of urbanized areas;
- c. Towns in New England and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania that contain no incorporated municipalities as subdivisions and have either 25,000 inhabitants or more, or a population of 2,500 to 25,000 and a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile;
- d. Counties in States other than the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania that have no incorporated municipalities within their boundaries and have a density of 1,500 persons or more per square mile; or
- e. Unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more.

Appendix B. MPTS Questionnaire

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3. TYPE Z Interview not obtained for:	<b></b> -			- 2	: ક્યું : \$1		S' NONINLEB	4 .	2.6		1 2		_	-				- 1	ı
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120	JA I	1	(9	(SOZ)		( <b>10</b> 2)	MAI	TATROGE	AL TUNE	COENSO	1761	ļ					linciude House No., St., Apt. No., or oth		ĺ
	- Parel	B-21	ję coubje.	ea i V	ne number af suseinald responden	OU I						- 1				your exact address?	Address (SheetLine) asidises	10	ł
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<b>法的正式 连连 公司 "对</b> 对	1.1	-						(IV.	-l znoita	<b>∍</b> ς}				W. 1		as yander	NTS Senat Check PSU .		1
HI METERS OF THE SECOND	Mean Cap of th	. ]		11.2			MIEM	L INTER	<b>E</b> B204 Y	9 03JI	DETA		连牌	非准	100		radmun lorino	) TE	
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Form Approved; G.M.B. No. 41-R2947																	↑ z m	9d ~	l

About how many miles was this vehicle drives the fast of the fast (Or from the date of partiess it less than 12 mentes ago)? Circle

1 - All the way is it used to go ALL the way to work or PART way? Part ~ 2 ~ 2 - Part way 2 - No - SKIP to 34m Is this vehicle used at least 4 times a mooth to go to work? £ ~ Circle l – Yes Yes What was the date of perchase (or recipile) (for vehicles purchased within the last 12 months enter MONTH and year. For others, enter year only) Ě (Enter numerals) Ask for household-owned (Entry of '1" in column i) ż Month vehicles only Was it perchased, or recaived, new or exed? Per S 2 ~ ~ Circle
1 - New
2 - Used monthly Ask itom 14c and enter all vehicle types. Then complete 14d through in for the first vehicle before recording the information for the second vehicle, etc. Number of vehicles o Mone - SKIP to Section !! ž (Use codes below)

1 Owned by member
of household Section 1 - MOTORIZED VEHICLE RECORD The last 5 Other - Specify 2 Company-owned Who owes the vehicle? 3 Leased 4 Rented (3) **(E)** → **PM** ← ŝ Circle
1 - Yes
2 - No Is it air canditioned? Xes 14a. How many licensed authorized whiteles were owned, or straitable for use on a regular basis, by members of this household during the period from (1st day of 14-Day Travel Period) through (Travel Day)? Include leased or company-owned licensed motorized webkides. Also include motorized bicycles (BI)PEDS) whether licensed or not. READ - Now I would this to ask you some questions whout motor vehicles owned or used by manubers of this household. (Indicate ''R'' if Rotery) How many cylinders does it have? Do not ask for motorcycles or motorized bicycles (Ask only if one or more vehicles were reported in 14s) in the last year, which seemed or tense for gaseline for all vehicles owned or tenses by this tenseted? ž ~ Does it have automatic transmission? ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Circle
1 - Yes
2 - No \* \* OFFICE USE OHLY What is the units and model? Example: Dodge, Coronet 1 ¥. 8 Motorized camper-crach · 李子子 (Use codes below) 6 Pickup with camper 11 Motorized bicycle 12 Other – specity 3 Vanbus/Winibus `**\***' 2 Station wagon What type(s) of vehicle is it (are they)? 7 Other truck 1 Automobile 10 Motorcycle ų; 4 Other van . 5 Pickup 3 ax 섳 Vehicle Number s ص TEMP4

Section II - AVAI	LABILITY OF PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION
READ — Now I would like to ask about transportation in the area.	
16. Is public transportation, other than taxis, available within 2 miles of your home?	1  Yes 2  No x Don't know  SKIP to 18
17a. How far from your home is the NEAREST public transportation stop — (other than taxis)?	(403)     Less than 3 blocks (Less than ¼ mile)
b. What type of transportation is it?	1 404 1 Bus 2 Train 3 Streetcar - Subway or elevated rail 5 Other - Specify
18. How far is it from your home to the nearest point where you can get on or off a freeway, tollway or expressway?  (A divided highway which goes under or over all crossing roads and can be entered or left only at selected points by way of a ramp)	PLESS than 1 mile  2
19. For traveling to cities 30 miles or more away, how far is it from your home to the nearest –	
a. inter-city bus terminal?	O Less than ½ mile  x □ Don't know  yep □ Nome available
is. train station?	Miles o Less than 光 mile  × □ Don't know  egg None available
c. airport served by scheduled airlines?	

FORM NTS-2 (11-8-77)

[~P	oa s +
Section III - OCCUPATION AND TRAVEL TO WORK  ASK all household members 16 years or older	Household member line number  (50)
CHECK IS IN THE INTERPRETATION OF THE INTERP	
PEAD — Now i would like to ask you some questions about your occupation.	
20a. What were you doing most of LAST WEEK - (working, keeping house, going to school) or something else?	SOZ
b. Did you do any work at all LAST WEEK, not counting work around the house?	(503) 1 ☐ Yes - \$KIP to 20d 2 ☐ No
c. Did you have a job or business from which you were temporarily absent or on layoff test week?	(504) 1   Yes 2   No - SKIP to Section IV
d. For whom did you work? (For Armed Forces, enter the particular branch)	
e. What kind of business or industry is this? (For Armed Forces, enter "Same as above")	(48) LLL
f. What kind of work were you doing? (For example, electrical angineer, stack clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces) NOTE: Single word entries seldom give sufficient description.	98
<ol> <li>What were your next important activities as a (read entry from 2019) (For example, typing, hosping account books, selling cars, Armed Forces).</li> </ol>	
h. Were you —	SO7   An employee of a PRIVATE company, business, or individual for wages, salary, or commissions?   A GOVERNMENT amployee (Federal, State, county, or local)?   SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional gractice or farm?   (Mark "No," for farmers without asking)   Is to improve the second of
21. What is your principal means of transportation to work?	4—Enter audo
(Enter code from H73-6, page 6)	
•	Other - specify

22a. Is this a regular arrangement of 2 or more persons traveling to work together - (carbool)?	(409) 0 1 NO - SKIP to 23 YES How many persons, including you? Persons
b. How many of these persons are members of this boasehold? (Include the respondent)	(510) Household members
c. Do you share diving, drive others only or ride only?	(§1) 1 Share driving 2 Drive others only 3 SKIP to 244
23. What is your main reason for not riding in a carpool?	(512) or   Irregular or unusual work hours   or   Like pirvacy
24s, in the last year have you changed your principal means of transportation to work?	(513) ( TY Yes sample to 27 4 Worked at home last year – SKIP to 27
b. What was your reason for changing? Any other reason? (Wark ALL that apply)	514   Change of residence   4   Previous means no longer available   2   Change of job location   5   Public (ransportation has become available   3   Previous means unsatisfactory   6   Other - specify
25. What was the principal means of transportation to work before this change?  (Enter code from NTSS, page 8)	(515) + Enter code Other - Specify
CHECK Is one of the codes 01-07 entered in 25 above?	O Yes O No - sear to 27 of the search to 27 of the 27 of the search to 27 of the search to 27 of the 27 of the search to 27 of the 27 of
26a. Was this a regular arrangement of 2 or more persons traveling to work together — (carpool)?	(S16) 0 \( \subseteq \text{NO} - SKIP to \( 27 \) \( \text{YES} - \text{How many persons, including you?} \)
b. How many of these persons were members of this household? (Include the respondent)	(517) Household members
c. Did you state driving, drive others only or ride only?	(518) i \(\sum \) Share driving \(z \sum \) Drive others only \(\sum \) Ride only
27. What is the one-way distance from your home to your present place of work?	(519) Miles  o Less than ½ mile  so NiP to Section IV
28. How long does it usually take you to get from home to work?	(520) Minutes

FORM NTS-2 (11-8-77)

	Section IV - DRIVER INFORMAT Ask all household members 16 years or	
	(If respondent has already indicated that he drives, verify and mark appropriate box) 29a. Are you a licensed driver?	SZI) 1   Yes 2   No - SKIP to Section V
	b. About how many thousands of miles did you, personally, drive during the last 12 months, including ailes driven as part of your work?	522)Miles
	CHECK TEM D	
	30a. As an essential part of your work do you drive a metorized vechicle, such as a car, bus, van, truck, taxt or motorcycle?	S23) o No - SKIP to Section V YES - Which type of vehicle? (Enter cade from NTS-0, page 8)
54	SHOW CALENDAR  L Did you drive this vehicle as part of your work on (Travel Day)?	S2A) o   No YES - About how many miles?Miles
	c. Appreximately how many miles do you drive on an average work day, not counting driving to and from your place of work?	(\$25) Miles
	d. On the average, how many days a week do you drive as part of your work?	Days a week
	e. You said you drovemiles (entry in 30b) as part of your work on (Travel Day).  How many work-reliated stops did you make?	\$20\$100s (Each of these stops is a trip)
	1. What was the langual distance you haveled between 2 consecutive work-related slope?	SDB miles  a : Lassa than 1/2 mile
ľ	CHECK ITE I D-1	

CHECK ITEM D-2	by She entry in She 4 stops or less?	Yes - Conglete Part A of the HTS-2A for facts of these Was when you complete the HTS-2A for this respondent, New SKIP to the Introduction marked READ, above feet \$1.
SHOW MAP 30g. You said you Was ail this t	traveledmiles (entry in 30b) as part of your job on (Travel Day). ravel within the area on this map?	(529) 1 □ No - SKIP to the introduction marked READ, above item 31 2 □ Yes
CHECK ITEM D-3	Done the PSB urban/turns map for this household have an urban/rural boundary(les) marked on it?	330) 1 No - SKIP to the introduction method READ, above Item 31 2 Yes ~ Show map to the respondent and ask 90h
h. About how ma boundary (ies)	nny of these miles were within the URBAN shown on this map?	(33)Miles
For wou	I would like to ask about any OTHER trips you took that ended on (Travel Day). A trip is anytime you went from example, your trip from home to your place of work would be one trip, a side-trip made during work hours would be ki be a fourth trip, and so on.  Travel Day to 3:59 aims a trips days:  any trips, other than those already reported, on (Travel Day)?	SSECOND TEP, GETVING OF WAIKING TO FUNCE WOULD BE A LIKE U.S. 2 DE SECOND TEP, GETVING OF WAIKING TO FUNCE WOULD BE A LIKE U.S. 2 DE SECOND TEP, GETVING OF WAIKING TO FUNCE WOULD BE A LIKE U.S. 2 DE SECOND TEP, GETVING OF WAIKING TO FUNCE WOULD BE A LIKE U.S. 2 DE SECOND TEP, GETVING OF WAIKING TO FUNCE WOULD BE A LIKE U.S. 2 DE SECOND TEP, GETVING THE SECOND TEP,
NOTES		2  No - SKIP to Section VI  (533)  (534)  (535)

	eriesettiliki.	$\{j_1,\ldots,j_{n-1}\}$	Section V - TRAV	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN TO SERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN TO SERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN C		i i de la	
INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION PRISE	f all intended demonstra 14 years to a feel whose information is being obtained note than is figure 4:00 a.m. to 3:59 at to as trips all walking or bicycling v	a. the following day.					Household member line number
READ Now I have some questions at driving a car from your home f	out all trips taken or ending on a work would be one trip, walkis	(Travel Day). A trip is g from work to lunch wo	anytime you went from on uid be a second trip, wal	e address to another by car or king back from lunch to work t	bus, by walking or bicycling vould be a third trip, etc.	or by some other means.	For example,
~ PGI				Enter trip numbe			Marie Carlo Marie Ma
	TRIP	TRIP	(d)	RIP (69)	TRIP	TRIP (	TRIP
SHOW CALENOAR  32a. Did you go any place on (Travel Day)?	1 Yes 2 No - SKIP to Section VI		antialis	a de la compansión de la c		Weilia Lie	e de la companya de
b. Where did you go first?			laig gereil		inspilins dag		
33a. Did this trip begin at home?	603) 1 □ Yes - SKIP to 34 2 □ No	14 - **	tar tarks		e Principal de la Principal de Caractería de la Caractería		
What was your main reason for being away from home when you began this trip? (Enter code from NTS-6, page 11)	604 4-Enter code	e de la companya de					Committee of the Commit
c. In what city, or place, and State was this?	City State						
34. What time did year start year trip to	606 a,m,	ø6	a.m. 606	a,m. 606	a.m. 604)	a.m.	<b>66</b> ) a,π.
		<b>@</b>	p.m.   @	p.m.   <b>607</b>	p.m.   @ _	p.m. (6	<b>67</b> p.m.
(If respondent has already monitored the reason, verify and enter the code)	4-Enter code	<b>(A)</b> ← 5	utés cade (18)	4-Enter code 608	4-Enter code (se)	4-Enter opde	€ Enter code
35. What was the main reason for the trip?	And the state of the state of					The same of the sa	Page 1
(Enter code trom NTS-S, page 11)	A SAME AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA			Trace of the second		·····································	
							5 <b>%</b> 51.
THE THE STATE OF T	Participation of the Committee of the Co	Administration of the control of the			1 M 1 H 1 H 2 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M 1 M	4.	

(36.) Did anyone else living in this house-	609 o 🗆 Na others	609 o No others		(609) o No others	609 o No others	(609) o No others
total go of unitarial states for their household members who went on the tr.p.	Fine time numbers  Fine time num	745 - Mac. Frier i.or numbers	Fig. 1. May 1. M	Fig. 1. Mo. 7 E.5 Mo. 7 E.5.	FES - Wha?  Fine line numbers  (ii) (iii)	FIRE (110)  Fine (
(37.) What was the total distance from where you started to (destination)?	(622) Miles o Less than $^1_2$ mile	622) Males o Less than 1, mile	(622) Miles o Less than 14 mite	(62) Miles o Less than $\frac{1}{12}$ mile	(672) Miles o Less than ½ mile	622) Wiles o C. Less than 14 mile
(38) Approximately how long oid it take to get there?	(23) Whiles	(63) Minutes	(62) #inutes	(623) Minutes	(63)Mnautes	(62)
(39.) What was the main means of transportation used for this trip?	(62) — Enter code	624   Cube code	(53) +- Enter code	(12) + Enter code	(23) — Enter code	(i) — Enter ode
CHECK One of the codes 01-07 is entered  ITEM E One of the codes 08-13 is entered  One of the codes 14-19 is entered	ASK 40a Skill to 44	ASK 40s	SKIP to 48	ASK 40a	SKIP to Me	Table to the
(Do not ask if no vehicles were reported for this household. Mark No.)  (Ga) Was a household vehicle used for this trip?	(625) 1 □ Yes 2 □ No - SK/P to 41	(625) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No - SKIP 10 41	(625) 1 _: Yes 2 _: No - SKIP to 41	(625) 1 □ Yes 2 □ No – SKIP to 41	(23) 1 □ Yes 2 □ No - SKIP to 41	(GS) t □ Yes 2 □ No – SKIP to 4:
(Ask only if more than 1 vehicle was reported for this household. If only I vehicle enter "I without asking.) (40b) Which vehicle? (Enter namber from item 14b)	626 Vehicte number	(626) Vehicle number	(626) Vehicle number	(626) Vehrcle number	(626) Vehicle number	(33) Vehicle number
(41.) Were there any non-incusehold members on the trip?	(627) o □ No YES How many?	(27) old No YES - How many?	(627) o \( \triangle \tria	(627) a □ No YES – How many?	(627) o □ No Y ES ~ How many?	(627) o □ NO YES - HOW many?
(42) Total number of ALL persons in the vehicle: (Intervehicles: Control of Interventioner - Verity that the sum of ontries in items 68 and 41, plus the respondent was the total number of persons.)	(68) Persons	(3) Persons	(ca) Persons	(20) —— Persons	(28) Persons	(2) Persons
(Ask only if the respondent was not alone in the venice). (3.3.) Who was the driver on the trip?	o Not a household member Household member – 629 Line No.	o Not a household member Household member – Household member –	o 🖂 Not a household member — Household member — (33)	o Not a household member Household member Ausehold member Line No.	o Not a household member Household member (679)	o III Not a household member Household member - (629) Line No.
FORM NT5-2 (11-8-77)						

		Section V - TRAVEL DAY -		- 1		Household member line number
~ PGM	7 TRIP	TRIP	TRIP	trip number TRIP	TRIP	TRIP (701)
CHECK ITEM F						The second secon
43b. Did anyone share the driving?  (Enter line number(s) of household member(s).	702 o No YES - What purcent of the driving? 703 — 704 — % 709 — 709 — % 709 — 710 — % 711 — 712 — % 713 o Nor- household member(s) 714 — %	(702) □ No YES - What Percent of the following from 100 memory (703) — 704) — % (705) — 706) — % (707) — 706) — % (711) — 712 — % (713) □ Non- kousehold member(s) 714 — %	702 ∘ □ No YES - Who? of the driving? 703	702) ○ □ No	702) o ☐ No YES - Who? vi the percent of the driving?  (703)	(702) o ☐ No YES - What PES - What percent of the driving? (703)
44a. Where did you sark when you get to (destination)?  (Enter code from NTS-6, page 13)  Codes 5-/ - SKIP to 44c  Codes 8-11 - SKIP to 45a	€ Enter cook	€ Enter code	Tip Code	TIS ————————————————————————————————————	4-Enter code	(713) ——Enter code
b. Was the renton you were shie to park there because of: carpeol membership, minimum purchase, physical disability, jeb status, or another similar reason?	O No Carpool Carpool Diniman purchase	716 o No 1 Carpool 2 Minimum purchase 3 Physical disability 4 Job status 5 Other - Specify	710 o   No 1   Carpool 2   Meinum purchase 3   Physical disability 4   Job status 5   Other - Specify	116 o   No	716 b   No 1   Carpool 2   Minimum purchase 3   Physical disability 4   Job Status 5   Other - Specify	716 o No 1 Carpool 2 Minimum perchase a Physical disability a Job states s Other - Specify

be 10 days a language language

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		Γ		Γ		
A.C., Was parking free?	(717) a [] Yes — SKIP to 45e NO — How much did it cnst?	(717) o (1) Yes SKIP 10 46a NO How much did it cost?	(717) o TYes – SKIP to 45a NO – How much did	(717) o Yes – SKIP to 45m NO – How much did it cost?	(717) o TYes – SKIP to 45a NO – Now much did it mee?	(717) o [] Yes – SKIP to 45a NO – How much did It poet?
	ocunt)	(Enter total amount)  (718) \$ \$ Don't know ton't know t	(718) (Enter total amount)  (719) × (			(718) (Enter total amount)  (719) X
d. What time period did the cost of parking cover? (Enter the number of minutes, nove, days, etc.) (Maske only one entry)		(72)   Hinute(s)   (72)   How(s)   (72)   How(s)   (72)   How(s)   (72)   (72)   How(s)   (72	te(s)	# 10 Jte(s) (s)	Minute(s) Hour(s) Monte(s) Monte(s)	720 Mnute(s) 120 Mnute(s) 720 M
	Week(s) ×□ Don't know	Week(s)  *** Month(s)  *** Don't know				(724) Week(s) (724) Month(s) (725) × □ Don't know
(45a) Was public transportation, other than taxis, available for the trip within 15 mile from where you started and also from where you were going?	(726) 1 (1 Yes 2   No x   SKIP x (1 Yes x   Don't know } skip to 47	(226) 1 □ Yes 2 □ No × □ Dor'l know } 5x7P	(726) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No x ☐ Dan't know } SK/P	(726) · □ Yes 2 □ No × □ Don't know } skip	(728) 1	726) 1
6 (b) Was this bus transportation?	(72) : □ Yes 2 □ No – SKIP to 47	(72) 1 — Yes 2 — No – SKIP to 47	(72) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No - SKIP to 47	(77) 1 [] Yes 2 [] No – SKIP to 47	(727) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No - SKIP to 47	(TD) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No — SKIP to 47
C., Do you know the bers schedule?	(728) 1 — Yes SKIP to 47	(728) 1 ( Yes   SKIP to 47	(78) 1 C Yes SKIP to 47	(728) 1 C Yes SKIP to 47	(73) 1 TYES SKIP to 47	(728) 1   Yes SKIP to 47
(Do not ask for persons under 16 years of age) (46.) If you had driven and not used public transportation, would parking have been free?	(729) 1 Yes 2 No X Don't know	(729) : □ Yes z □ No × □ Don't know	(729) 1 □ Yes 2 □ No × □ Don't know	(73) 1 C Yes 2 C No x Don't knew	(779) i 🖂 Yes 2 🗀 No × 🗀 Doo't know	(72) 1
47. Where did you go next?	Return to ten 34	Patient le. Idem 34     Nowhers else ASK -e	Carriers day	Abears to Hear 34	Netura the 1981 - ABK-48	Nowhere also
ASK only if CBD is marked on map SFOW MAP  (Ask this question for EACH trip that has been recorded above and mark a box in EACH trip column)  48. Was any part of your trip to (destination) within the Central Business District outlined on this map?	(730) 1 CT Yes 2 CT No x CT Don't know	(730) 1	(730) 1	(39) 1   Yes 2   No x   Don'l know	739) : Yes 2 No × Don't know	(30) 1 (3 Ves 2 (3 No 1 (3 Now
FORM NTS-2 (11-8-77)						

~ PGH I ↓

Section Y - TRAVEL DAY - Cont	inued 172 as 2 to 1 to
CHECK ITEM G To a second testing and the second testing and testing an	
49a. You used public transportation on (some of) these trips. What were your reasons for using it?  Any other reason?  (Mark ALL that apply)	No driver's license    No car available
b. Could you have made these trips without using public transportation?	1 Yes Skip to Section VI
50. You did not use public transportation on any of these trips. What were your reasons for not using it?  Any other reasons?  (Mark ALL that apply)	in None available  in Schedule is inconvenient  in Location is inconvenient  in Too expensive  in Takes too long  in Preferred to use car  in Need auto for work  in Had too much to carry  an Physical and/or mental impairment  in Not familiar with transit system  an Other - Specify  Other - Specify
INTERVIEWER: Enter total number of Travel Day trips reported by this respondent.	Trips

			Section VI = 14-DAY TRA' Port A = DETAILED REPO				Household member fine number
CHECK ITÉM H	Did respondent report in N	TS-1 any trips that ended in the mont oduction A	to of the 14-Day Travel Period?  No - Read Introduction	on B		-	
fro or tha	m to (14-Day T more from the starting point. T at you may have reported earlier	ravel Period). Trips refer to one-wa he destination is the farthest point o	y have taken that ended during the property travel where the destination is 75 of travel. Do not forget to include tris period. The questions I am going hose you have already given.	miles ips	from to(14-Day Tra	INTRODUCTION B y trips of 75 miles or more you may have to yel Period). Trips refer to one-way travel destination is the farthest point of travel.	where the destination is 75 miles
SHOW CAL 51. Did you tak		one-way distance) that ended during	this 14-day period?	→ (803 <u> </u>	Yes — <b>How many trips?</b> (One-way) trips — <i>SKIP to 52</i> No Don't know		
CHECK ITEM 1	Rater & Section V, Item 39. Were any trips reported for T	ravel Day by private motor vehicle?	(codes 01-07)		Yes — Continue with Section VII (NTS-2: NO — Interview next household member, If lest household member, END IN		
2	~ PGI			T	Enter trip number		
	ne destination of your etc.) trip?	7RIP  (903)  City  State	TRIP  (903)  City  State	(90) TRIP (902) City State		903 TRIP  902 City State	(90) TRIP (90) City State
	else living in this household	903 a No others 903 o No others		(903) o No others	903) o, No others	903 o ☐ No others	903 o [] No others
	tip: ne numbers of household no went on the trip.)	YES - Who? Line numbers	YES - Who? Line numbers -	YES - Who		YES - Who?	YES - Who? Line numbers -
FORM NT5-2 (11-8		(904)	(90) — (910) — (905) — (912) — (907) — (913) — (908) — (914) — (909) — (915) —	904) 91 905) 91 907) 91 908) 91 909) 91		904 — 910 — 910 — 905 — 911 — 912 — 913 — 913 — 914 — 915 —	904 — 919 — 912 — 913 — 914 — 915 —

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r				II.At			Household member
		Se.	ction VI - 14-DAY TRAVEL	PERIOD - Continued	a and the second		ine number
ľ	∼ PGN		RCD T	RCD T Enter tri		RCD T	RCDT
		TRIP	TRIP	TRIP	TRIP	7RIP	TRIP
	4. What was the main purpose for the trip?	(917) ← Enter code	(917) - Enter code	(917) ← Enter code	(917) 4—Enter code	(917) ← Enter code	(917) ← Enter code
	'Enter code from NTS-6, page 11)						
	5. Was this a weekend (or long weekend) trip?	<b>918</b> 1 □ Yes 2 □ No	918 1 [ Yes 2 [ No	918 1   Yes z   No	(918)   □ Yes     NO	(918) 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	(918) 1
	6. Did you start the trip from this address?	Yes  NO - From what city or place, and State, did you start the trin?	919 1 Yes NO From what city or place, and State, did yeer start the trio?	Yes  NO - From what city or places, and State; did you start the trip?	919 1 Yes  NO — From what city or place, and State, did you start the trip?	1 Yes NO From what city or place, and Sinte, sid you start the trip?	919 1 Yes NO From what city or place, and State, did you start the trie?
			(920)	920	(20) TITLE		<b>∞</b> □□□□□
62		The street	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	2		Section 1995 Section 1995	
2	67. Did you spand any nights away from home ourouse to (destination)?	YES - How many? YES - How many? Total number of nights	921) o C   No YES - How many? Total number of nights	o No YES - How many? Total number of nights	92) o No YES - How many? Total number of nights	o No YES - How many? Total number of nights	921 o No YES - How many? Total number of nights
	CHECK TEST	Section 1981			A STATE OF THE STA	g g	
	The second secon	A STATE OF THE STA	And the state of t	1 13 A 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		* .	
ſ	ile. How many nights did you spond at your destination?	Number of nights	Number of nights	Number of nights	Number of nights	Number of nights	Number of nights
-	,—	<u> </u>	<b>@</b>	<b>@</b>	<u> </u>	<b>22</b>	<b>②</b>
1		o None – skip to 80	o 🔲 None – SKIP to 89	o None – skip to 50	o     Name - \$KIP to 50	o [_] None - Sicip to an	e [] Home — store to se
I							
Ī	<b>.</b> .						
ſ		ı		I	i	1	l

58b. What type(s) of fodging did you stay in at your destination?	(923) 1 With friends or relatives	(923) 1 With friends or	(•23) 1 (1) With friends or relatives	(923) 1 With friends or	(923) 1 [1] With friends or	(923) 1 (1) With friends or
(Wark ALL that apply)	z   Rental accommodations	commodations	z   Rental accommodations	commodations	xdations	2   Rental accommodations
	a Own cabin, campsite, vacation home	3 ☐ Own cabin, campsite, vacation home	3 🗍 Own cabin, campsite, vacation home	a Own cabin, campsite,	3 🖂 Own cabin, campsite, vacation home	a ☐ Own cabin, campsile, vacation home
	Camping in public (gov't) campground	4 [ ] Camping in public (gov t) campground	<ul> <li>Camping in public (gov*t) campground</li> </ul>	Camping in public (gov¹!) campground	♣ ☐ Camping in public (gov't) campground	A Camping in public (gov't) campground
	s [ ] Camping in commercial campground	s Camping in commercial campground	s ( Camping in connercial campercial	s 🖂 Camping in commercial campground	s Camping in conneccial campercial	s [ ] Camping in commercial campground
	6 ☐ Other – Specify	s ☐ Other ~ Specify	e 🗀 Other – Specify	s ☐ Other – specify	e 🗆 Other – Soworty	s 🖂 Other – Specify
c. Now many nights did you spend in each type of lodging?	Number of nights (924) Friends or relatives	Number of nights (924) Friends or relatives	Number of nights	Number of nights (924) Friends or relatives	Number of nights  (924) Friends or relatives	Number of nights
	(926) Rent. accom. (926) Cabin, campsite,	(925) Rent. accom. (926) Cabin, campsite,	(925) Rent. accom. (926) Cabin, campsite,	(923) —— Rent. accom. (926) —— Cabin, campate,	(925) Rent. accom. (926) Cabin, campsite,	(925) Rent. accom. (926) Cabin. campsite,
	(927) Camp. in public		vacation home vacation home (927) — Camp. in public	vacation home (927 Camp. in public		-
	(28) Camp. in comm.	1		(28) Camp. in comm.	(928) Camp, in comm.	
	(929) Other	(929) Other	(2) Other	929 ——Other	(23) — Other	(2) Other
SHOW CALENDAR	Month Date	Month Date	Month Date	Month Date	Month Date	Wonth D.r.e
59. What day of the month did the trip begin?	(15)	(13)	(63)	(E)		
(Enter in numerals the month and date) INTERVIEWER —					The state of the s	
Refer to calendar and enter the day of the week without asking.						
60. What time did the trip begin?	(932) а.п.	(632) : 3.M.	ш-в а-ш-	(32) a.m.	(532) a.m.	(3)
	(§33) × ☐ Don't know	x Don't know	p.m. × Don't know	× Don't know	(33) : p.m. × □ Don't know	(933) p.m. p.m. × □ Doo't know
61a, Do you know the EXACT distance from where you started to (destination)?	(934) o \(\times\) YES - How many miles?	(33) o No YES-How many miles?	(934) o 🗀 No YES – How many miles?	(934) o □ No YES – How many miles?	(934) o □ No YES-How many miles?	(934) o □ No YES~How many miles?
	Miles – SKIP to 62	Miles - SKIP to 62	Miles - SKIP to 82	Miles SKIP to 62	Miles – SKIP to 62	Miles SKIP to 62
61b. APPROXIMATELY how many miles was it?	(935) Miles	sajiM	(635)	(935) Miles	SE) Wiles	(33) Wiles
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						

FORM NTS-2 [11.8.77)

	<b>\$</b>	ction VI - 14-DAY TRAVEL F	ERIOD - Continued			Household member tine number
I ~ PGM 1		2 RCD T	2 RCD T Enter tri	p number   2 RCD T	2 RCD T	2 RCD T
17014	TRIP	TRIP	TRIP 936	7RIP	TRIP (936)	TRIP
62. What was the main means of transportation used for the trip? (The means used to travel the longest distance) (Enter code from NTS-6, page 8)	"Other" - Specify	"Othe!" - Specity	"Other" - Specify	"Other" - Specify	937) ————————————————————————————————————	"Other" - Specify
CHECK ITEM K			A STATE OF THE STA			
63a. Was a household vehicle used?	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No - SKIP to 64	936) 1   Yes 2   No - SKIP to 64	1 TYes 2 No - SKIP to 64	938) 1 — Yes 2 — No - SKIP to 64	938) 1   Yes 2   No - SKIP to 64	938) 1   Yes 2   No - SKIP to 84
ASK only if more than 1 vehicle was reported in item 14a for this household  Littlick vehicle? (Enter number from item 14b)	Vehicle number	Vehicle number	Vehicle number	Vehicle number	Vehicle number	Vehicle number
64. Were any non-household members in the vehicle?	●40 □ No YES - How many?	940 ∘ □ No YES - How usay?	(940) 0 □ No YES - How many?	940 ° □ No YES - How many?	940 0 □; No YES - How many?	940 ° No YES - How many?
65. Total number of persons in the vehicle — NETHENDEWINE — Verity that the sum of the numbers entered in items 53 and 64 plus the respondent is the total number of persons that were in the vehicle.	Total number of persons	Total number of persons	Total number of persons	Total number of persons	Total number of persons	Total number of persons
ASK only if respondent was not alone in the vahicle.  66a. Who was the principal driver for the trip? (The one who drove for the longest distance)	o Not a household member Household member Line No.	o Not a household nember Household member - Line No.	o   Not a household nember Household member – (942) Line No.	o : Not a household  member  Household member ~  Line No.	o   Not a household member   Household member	o : Not a bousehold member - Line No.
b. Did sayone share the driving?  (Enter the line number(s) of the household member(s).)	(44) ° □ No YES + percent of the driving?	43 o □ No Yes - percent of the driving?	143) ∘ □ No What percent of the driving?	(42) • 🗆 No What percent of the driving?	(43) o Tho What percent of the driving?	(943) 0 No What percent of the driving?
·				63 — 63 — 1 60 — 63 — 1		

.

67a. Was a this to	67a. Was a rental vehicle used during this trip?	(954) o [] No – SKIP to 88 YES – For how many miles?	(956) a L No - SKIP to 88 YES - For how many miles?	956) o \( \text{NO} - SKIP to 68} \) \( \text{YES} - \text{For how} \) \( \text{namy niles?} \)			(956) a No - Skrip to 69 YES - For how many salles?
e mass tr	b. Was this an auto or a truck or some other type of webicle?	(657) 1 Auto 2 1 Tuck 3 1 Other - Socoty	(657) 1 ☐ Auto 2 ☐ Truck 3 ☐ Other - Specify	(957) 1 Auto 2 Truck 3 Other - Specity	(65) 1 — Miles 2 — Truck 3 — Other — Specify	(65) 1 — Miles 2 — Truck 3 — Other - Speciny	(65) 1 Auto 2 Truck 3 Other - Specify
68. Did ye gasoli (Inclu Iransp	Did you make any stops other than for gesoline, rest and food?  gesoline, rest and food? change of transportations and rounding change of transportation means, sightseeing, visiting triends and relatives, business, etc.;	(958) 0 □ No YES - How many?	(958) o No YES - How many?	(958) o □ No YES - How many?	(958) o 17 No YES - How mally?	(958) o (10 No YES - How many?	(458) o □ No YES - How many?
CHECK ITEM L.							
CHECK	Particular of Japan See 7 Co.				0.84 - 84 Pro		
CHECK ITEM N				A CASA SELP D. VI.	TYBS - WAR IN		
Notes							
FORM NTS-2 (11-4-77)	-2 (11.4.77)						

Section VI - 14-DAY TRAYEL PERIOD - Continued READ - Now I would like to ask you some questions about each stop you made on your trip to (destination)

Part B - DETAILED REPORT OF STOPS DURING 14-DAY TRAVEL PERIOD

Enter the trip number in column (s) from Trip Column headings in Part A. Number the stops in column (b) consecutively for each trip, from the first stop through the destination.

Repeat the series of questions for each trip.

ASK only if the stop was for lodging - code 19 in column (c) -Code Other -- Specify What type of ledging did you stay la? (Enter code from NTS-8, page 12) Ξ If "Yes," ASK ... Hew many? Were any non-household members on this part of the trip? (Enter number) ↑ # D ¥88. 3 ASK only if one of the codes 01-07 is entered in column (g) Cine No. Was the driver for this part of the trip a household member? (Enter line number of household member) 1 "Yes," ASK - Who! **★##** 1 3 . . . **2** □ 11 "No," to (h) ASK -Was this a rental vehicle? Ξ Was this a house-hold vahicle? If "Yes," ASK --Which one? (Enter the number of the vehicle from 14b and SKIP Ξ (i) What was the means of transportation (for this part (Enter code from NTS-6, page 8) 3 Were any loss schold seathers we can this part of the trip?

If "Yes," ASK - Who? It (Enter all Inte numbers, of including respondent,) Complete columns (a) through (m) for all trips for which stops were reported in item 68. † • 1 ε **₽** Ě What was the Approximately flow in what City or piece as in purpose a may alies all and State was this? Of the (1st. you tree! for this (!! this information on your tip !) as a ringly been on your tip ! (chier miles) given, verify! (in each tip)? ŝ 100 M \$ S Š Miles ĝ (Enter code from NTS-6, page 11) Code ā 9 E S 3 ↑s IROu ~~

意

66

(Enter number of niights)

Number 1 Ê

For hew many algebra?

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		-				
Yos —→ O □ No	Yes → □	Yes — ♦	Yes →	√ 194 094 □ 0	<b>← 38</b> 0 0	↑ ss ,
- FEA	Yes <b>≯</b> o [_] No	Yes →▶	Yes→ o□ No	Yes → 0	↑ ## # □ B	, 164 → 267
1 0 Ves	1	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	. □ Y44 2 □ Pb	1 Ves	7 2 3 3 5 6	
	1 \\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1 Yes	1	1	1	)   
Ves → • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	↑ SB.X.	Yes →	4 ses 1 o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o	↑ 18 Å	Yes	, ves → ves
State	State	Cuty	City State	City State	State	Aug
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ASK only if the stop was for todging = code 19 in column (c) =	For new many nights? (Enter number of mghts)	_	Number											Memora columne	District ATS 0
SK only if the stoy ode 19 in column (	What type of fodging did you stay the con- in terms code from NTS-0, page 12)	8	Other - specify				-		".	2:			, i	40	
₹ ઇ	What ty you sta		9 0 0 0												
	ehold rt low many? er;		ženi Z												
in column (g)	Were any non-household manders on this part of the tip 7 if "Yee," ASK — Now many? (Enter number)	3		o	Yes—•	Yes—▶ o ∐ No	Yes—↓ o□No	Yes—≯ o ☐ No	Yes→ o□ No	Yes→ □ □ No	×es →	Yes—↓	Yes→ 0 □ №0		4
s antered	this part field fino? fino? foer of foer?		Line No.								- <b></b>				1. 18:5
ASK only if one of the cades 01-07 is entered in column (g)	Was the differ for this part for this part manber?  If "Yes," ASK — Who?  (Enter fine number of household member)	(1)		Yes →	Yes →	Yes —▶ o	Yes—≯ o ☐ No	Yes →	Yes—★	Yes—↓	Yes-+	oN □ o	oN □ o		
K only if one o	tf "No," to (h) A5K — Was this a restel	3		¹ ∐, Yes 2 ∐ No	ı 🗀 Yes z 🗀 No	1 TYes 2 No	ı 🗆 Yes z 🗀 No	1 📑 Yess 2 🗀 No	ı 🗀 Yes 2 📑 No	ı ☐ Yes. 2 ☐ No	ı ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	1 TYes	1 Ves 2 No		7
AS	Was this a house- hold vehicle? If "Yes," ASK — Which one? IEnter the number of the vehicle from fot and SKIP	(4)	Number	ı ∵ Yes z ∵ No	ı ∵ Yes 2 ∵ No	ı □ Yes i 2 □ No	t ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	ı □ Yes 2∟ No	1  Yes	1 🗀 Yes 2 🗀 No	ı □ Yes z □ No	1	s \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Yes No - Roum to Con	Ver - No No No No No No.
		(8)	Sog									:		,	,
			Line No.												
Were any household members on this part of the trip?	including respondenti	(j)		Yes Yes	Yes —≱ o ⊡ No	Yes.→ o □ No	Yes →	Yes → Ves → O □ No	Yes →	Yes U	Yes 👃	Yes → o □ No	Yes Ves	E# 683	
In what City or place, and State was this?	if this information has already been given, verify:	(e)	, AGO	State	City State	City State	City State	City State	City State	City State	City State	City State	City State	Has Part B been completed for all stops reported in item 687	
Approximately how many miles did	near the trips part of the trip? (Enter miles)	(p)	Miles											B been completed for	
	8 4 E	(3)	Code												1
% %		(b)												SECK	
25	È	(a)	L		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>l</u>	6	<u> </u>	<u></u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	L

FORM NTS-2 (11-6-77)

a. Costrol Number	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE SHARE OF THE CEMBUS DETAILED PERSONAL INTERVIEW (Section VII)	MOTICE - Your report to the Comus Burdou is confidential by law (little 13, U.S. Code). All identifiable information will be used only by persons angaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosure or released to others for any purpose.
NTS Serial Check PSU Segment Serial Panel	NATIONAL TRAVEL SURVEY 1977 CENSUS OF TRANSPORTATION	b. Questionnaire ofquestionnaires
Socili	on VII - MAPPING OF PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE TRIPS	
INTERVIEWER NOTE PROCEDURE FOR COMPLETING S	ECTION YII	
1. Enter in 70b or 71b the number of the trip that was made by prival 2. Enter the destination of the trip in 70c or 71c. 3. Show map and ask 70a or 71a.	<b>,</b>	TRIP DESCRIPTION CODES  etrip on map and wholly within URBAN area —
<ol> <li>Refer to Trip Description Codes shown to the right for appropr or 71d</li> </ol>	late code and effer the code in 700	IAPPING REQUIRED.
<ol><li>If mapping is required, ask respondent to help you map the trip b endpoints of the trip, as described in c. below.</li></ol>	A Cition to topics revolution	e trip on map and wholly within RURAL area ~ NAPPING REQUIRED.
MAPPING INSTRUCTIONS		e trip on map and crosses the URBAN/RURAL dary marked on the map — MAP TRIP.
<ul> <li>b. Trace the route carefully. A reader of the map the route taken.</li> </ul>	should know exactly TION column	tion of the trip is off the map — MAP THE POR- WHICH IS ON THE MAP AND COMPLETE in e and column f.
<ul> <li>c. Use the following code to label trips traced on the match that the code for the Section in which the trip was report to be an expected by the Trip Column number (for example, TD3; The different trip is on the map and crosses the untrace the trip and label both ends.</li> <li>a. If a portion of the trip is off the map, trace the portion of the trip is off the map, trace the portion of the trip is off the map.</li> </ul>	ported (TD for Travel 5 — Entire and co	e trip is aff the map – COMPLETE column e olumn f.
<ol> <li>Complete columns e and f if code 4 or 5 is entered in column d.</li> <li>For return trips ask whether the same route was followed, and label the endpoints again to indicate the return trip.</li> <li>Enter in column g the distance of the trip as reported by the response.</li> <li>Repeat the sequence for the next trip by private motor vehicle.</li> <li>Enter the Control Number and the Line Number of the respondente the map.</li> </ol>	ndent on the NTS-2.	

									~ PGM 2 ↓	1
Part A -	- TRAVEL DAY TRIF	S BY PRIVATE MO	TOR VEHICLE						Household me Line number	ember
<del></del>	Refer to Section V.	item 39, for each tr	ip reported for this household member.	- T						
CHECK !TEM Q		01-07 entered for	means of transportation (private motor		S – Comp ) – SKIP 1			ach trip.		
PEAD - N	w I'm aning to ask ve	w about the trips vo	u have reported that were made by private motor	vehicle on To	avel Day.					
SHOW MAP		,								
70n Places sho	w me on this man whe	ne your trip to b. Refer to item 32b	began and where it ended, for first Travel Day trip and to item 41 for all o	other Travel D	ay trips.j					
Travel Day trip number	Destination	Trip description code	(Ask only if code 4 or 5 is entered in columbia What main routes did you follow to (Allow respondent to refer to Road Ati	?	01	FFICE U	SE	(Ask only if code 4 or 5 is entered in co Through what cities and States did you Include the origin and destination of t	travel? ie trip.	Enter distance from NTS-2, item 37
ь.	c.	d.	e.		Total	Urban	Rurat	(Allow respondent to refer to Road Atl	σs.)	g
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		1			Ь	<u>i</u>				
CHECK ITEM R	(codes 01-07) as	Da for all Travel Da reported in NTS-2, i e trips entered in N	y trips made by private motor vehicle tem 39? TS4)	i	ES – Go t O Retur					

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Part B	- 14-DAY TRAVEL P	ERIOD TRIPS BY	PRIVATE MOTOR VEHICLE						
CHECK ITEM S		01-07 entered for m	ip reported for this household member, eans of transportation (private motor	. —	- Inter	view nex	rt house	each trip. hold member. INTERVIEW.	
READ -	Now I'm going to ask ;	you about the trips ;	ou have reported that were made by private motor v	rehicle during	the 14	Day Tra	vel Peri	od.	
	now me on this map wh destination for each tr		began and where it ended.						
Travel Period trip number	Destination	Trip description code	(Ask only if code 4 or 5 is entered in column What main routes did you follow to (Allow respondent to refer to Road Atlas.	?	0	PPICE U ONLY	S E	(Ask only if code 4 or 5 is entered in column d.) Through what cities and States did you travel? Include the origin and destination of the trip. (Allow respondent to refer to Road Atlas.)	Enter distance from NTS-2 item 61a or 61b
Ь.	с	d,	•.		Total	Urban	Rural	f.	9.
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CHECK ITEM T	Have you asked 71a (codes 01 07) as re (Be sure to include	ported in NTS-2, its			If Id	rview ne st memb	er, END	shold member. INTERVIEW.	

FORM HTS-2A (4-1-72)